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RELATING TO THE

EXAMINATIONS OF ASSISTANT COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

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EXAMINATIONS OF ASSISTANT COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION I.

*RULES RELATING TO ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

Introductory Rules.

Report to be made by Civil Servants on arrival.

1. Every gentleman appointed in England to be a member of the Civil Service of the Presidency of Bombay shall, immediately on arrival at Bombay, report himself to the Chief Secretary to Government, or, in his absence, to the officer in charge of the Separate Department.

Posting of Civil Servants after report of arrival.

2. Orders will then be issued posting him to a district as an Assistant Collector and investing him with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.†

Salary of Assistant Collectors posted after arrival.

3. The salary of an Assistant Collector will be Rs. 400 per mensem from the date of arrival, increasing to Rs. 450 from the date of his passing the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, and to Rs. 500 from the date of his passing the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, and being invested with the full powers of a Magistrate.‡

4. An Assistant Collector is required to pass—

Assistant Collectors required to pass examinations in Hindustáni and in one of the vernacular languages.

(1) within 15 months of his being posted as an Assistant Collector an examination in the vernacular language of the district to which he is posted, and

(2) within 24 months of his being so posted an examination in Hindustáni.

Failure to pass either of these examinations within the prescribed period shall render the Assistant Collector liable to a deduction§ of 10 per cent. from his salary until he passes the examination, provided that Government may for special reasons extend the period prescribed for either examination.¶

The vernacular languages of the districts are declared to be as follows:—

Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls, Kaira, Broach, Surat	*Gujaráti.*
Thána, East Khándesh, West Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Kolába	*Maráthi.*
Bombay	*Maráthi or Gujaráti* at the option of the officer concerned.
Kánara, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur ...	*Kánarese.*
All districts in Sind	*Sindhi.*

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6265, dated 22nd June 1908.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9921, dated 9th October 1907.

‡ Officers on passing the Lower or Higher Standard of examination shall, as a rule, be at once invested, respectively, with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate or with powers of a First Class Magistrate and they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him the Magistrate of a district shows to the satisfaction of the Local Government that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place (Resolution of the Government of India, No. 377, dated 20th January 1871).

Powers of a Second Class Magistrate are not to be conferred upon an officer until he has exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class for six months; and powers of a First Class Magistrate are not to be conferred upon an officer until he has exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class for the same period: provided that no officer shall be entitled to a higher rate of pay by reason of exercising higher powers unless he has passed in all the subjects of examination by the Lower or Higher Standard as the case may be (Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2990, dated 17th June 1871).

§ The deduction from the salary of an officer for failure to pass his examination within the prescribed period should be made from the first day of the month following that in which the first examination is held after the completion of the period within which he should pass to the last day of the month preceding that in which he eventually passes or is exempted from the liability to pass by transfer or otherwise (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8039, dated 3rd October 1905).

¶ Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 1297, dated 18th February 1904, and No. 8508, dated 22nd September 1900.

5. (1) In addition to the examinations in language prescribed in Rule 4 an Assistant Collector of less than ten years' standing who is transferred from one district to another district in the vernacular of which he has not passed will be required to pass in the vernacular of his new district not later than at the first examination held after the expiry of one year from the date of his transfer to the district; and, in the event of his failing to do so, he will be liable to the penalty, subject to the proviso, mentioned in Rule 4.

Assistant Collectors further required to pass in the vernaculars of the districts to which they may be transferred; grant of a reward for passing in compulsory and optional languages.

(2) An Assistant Collector, whether of less than ten years' service or not, having passed the examinations prescribed by Rule 4 and clause (1) of this rule, may, with the permission of the Commissioner of the Division, or in the case of an Assistant Collector serving in Bombay with the permission of Government, appear for examination in a second vernacular spoken in the district in which he is serving.

(3) No reward shall be payable for passing in the languages which an Assistant Collector is required to pass under Rule 4, but when these have been passed, a reward of Rs. 500 shall be payable in the following cases:—

(i) when an Assistant Collector passes in any vernacular which he is required to pass under clause (1) of this rule, provided he does so within the period prescribed by that clause;

(ii) when an Assistant Collector passes any vernacular examination for which he is permitted to appear under clause (2) of this rule; and

(iii) when an Assistant Collector of more than ten years' service is transferred to a district in the vernacular of which he has not passed and passes in that vernacular not later than at the first examination held after the expiry of one year from the date of his transfer to that district.

Note.—In any case in which the vernacular of the district is the Assistant Collector's own language, the Assistant Collector is not required to pass in that vernacular under either Rule 4 or Rule 5, and no reward is payable to him for passing in it; and clause (2) of the first paragraph of Rule 4 does not apply to an Assistant Collector whose own language is Hindustáni.*

6. Except for special reasons an Assistant Collector will not receive permanent charge of a táluka, or be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, until he has passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard.

Assistant Collectors not to receive charge of tálukas and be invested with Second Class Magisterial powers without passing Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

7. Except for special reasons an Assistant Collector will not be appointed to be or act as Second Assistant Collector or Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, or be invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate, until he has passed the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard.

Assistant Collectors not to be appointed Second Assistant Collectors or Assistant Judges, or Sessions Judges, and be invested with First Class Magisterial powers without passing Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

8. An Assistant Collector desirous of entering the Judicial Branch of the Service may, on application made to the Secretary to the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examination one month before the date of the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, be examined in an extra paper relating to Judicial matters as hereinafter provided. The Assistant Collector will not by passing in this paper bind himself to enter the Judicial Branch, but he will be freed from obligation to pass any other examination in Judicial matters.

Candidates for the Judicial Branch required to pass in an extra Judicial paper.

9. Substantive promotions to the grade of Second Assistant Collector as also officiating promotions to this as well as to the grade of First Assistant Collector will, under ordinary

Promotions how regulated.

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5800, dated 28th June 1910.

circumstances, be regulated according to the date of passing the Higher Standard Departmental Examination. Passing the Departmental Examination, however, will not entitle to promotion any one whose conduct is not otherwise satisfactory. The names of officers holding the substantive appointments of First and Second Assistant Collectors will be printed in the Civil List in the order of their seniority in the service.

Certificate for travelling allowance to examination candidates.

10. An Assistant Collector will not be entitled to travelling allowance for attending the examination unless the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations, or the Civil and Military Examination Committee, as the case may be, shall certify that his proficiency was such as to entitle him to the allowance.

Note.—Certificates for travelling allowance should not be granted to candidates who obtain less than a half of the minimum number of marks required to pass.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

Half-yearly meetings of the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations.

11. Half-yearly* Departmental Examinations of Assistant Collectors and others who may be permitted to appear shall be held at Bombay or Poona under the supervision of the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations on such dates in June and December as may be notified to the examinees by order of the President.

Assistant Collectors should address the Secretary to the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations through their Collectors.†

Constitution of the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations.

12. (*a*) The Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations will consist of the following members:—

(1) The Chief Secretary to Government—President.

(2) The Secretary in the Revenue Department or, if he is the Chief Secretary, the Secretary in the Judicial Department.

(3) The Secretary to Government in the Legal Department.

(4) The Accountant General.

(5) The Registrar of the High Court.

(6) The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Inspector-General of Registration.

(7) The Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

(8) The Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

(9) The Assistant Judge, Thána.

(10) The Collector of Bombay (for examinations held in Bombay).

(11) The Collector of Poona (for examinations held in Poona).

(12) The Assistant Collector, Bombay (for examinations held in Bombay).

(13) The Senior Assistant Collector, Poona (for examinations held in Poona).

(14) The Oriental Translator to Government—Secretary.

(*b*) In addition to the permanent members mentioned above, the President is authorized to appoint on behalf of Government, as temporary members, such officers as are required to set any papers which are not set by any of the permanent members. These temporary members should have rendered at least five years' service. The attendance of these temporary members at the examinations will not be required, but they will have to read and mark the various exercises on the papers set by them. One European officer from amongst the permanent members should attend during the examinations for *viva voce* and for general

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4945, dated 17th June 1905.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6059, dated 22nd September 1898.

superintendence. The duty of attendance should be shared by the various officers. A Deputy Collector of experience may also be appointed as a member to assist in conducting *viva voce* examinations.

(*c*) The Revenue and Judicial papers, with and without books, should be sent to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, and the Secretary to Government, Legal Department, respectively, for approval, and, if necessary, for revision in consultation with the officers who set them.

Two standards of examination, Lower and Higher.

13. There shall be two standards of qualification—the Lower and Higher. The Lower Standard must be passed before a Candidate can present himself for examination according to the Higher Standard.

LOWER STANDARD.

(See Appendix .)

Nature and objects of the Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

14. The principal objects of the Lower Standard of examination shall be to test the Candidate's general acquaintance with the leading principles of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of the Laws of Procedure as it is necessary for any officer to know in order to exercise properly the functions of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and his power of dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence. With these objects the following scheme of examination is laid down :—

Papers to be set, etc.

(1) Papers on Revenue and Judicial questions are to be answered without reference to any books, except the text (without commentary) of Regulations and Acts and the printed Rules for administration of Revenue Survey Settlements, and such other books of reference as may be prescribed by the Permanent Committee. The Revenue paper will include questions on the principles regarding the exemption of improvements from taxation, with particular reference to the summary of these principles as given in Volume III of the Survey and Settlement Manual and its Appendices. The questions will be so framed as not to involve difficult and rare points, or recollection of forms, dates, etc., but must be sufficient to test the Candidate's general knowledge of the subjects of examination. *The Indian Evidence Act will also be a subject of examination, and questions in it are to be answered without books.

(2)† (*a*) The Candidate is to be required to show his knowledge of the accounts of a Collectorate, whether village, táluka or huzúr, and to have a satisfactory practical acquaintance with the subjects treated of in Symonds' revised edition of Hope's Manual, and with the whole system of treasury and local fund accounts prevailing in the Presidency as given in the Civil Account Code, Volume I. The Candidate will be allowed the use of the Civil Account Code with its index, and the questions to be answered from these books will be set in such a manner as to test the Candidate's capacity to correct irregularities and solve problems that he is likely to meet with in his daily work.

(*b*) The Candidate shall produce a certificate from the Collector of the district that he has duly attended to, and satisfactorily discharged, the duties of Treasury Officer for a period of not less than six weeks in the twelve months immediately preceding the examination. No Candidate shall be declared as passed without such certificate.

(*c*) The Candidate who has obtained in England a certificate of minimum proficiency in riding shall, when he presents himself for his

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* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2618, dated 31st May 1872.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3385, dated 9th April 1912.

Lower Standard Departmental Examination, produce a certificate from the Collector of his district that he can ride sufficiently well for the performance of his duties.*

(3)† With a view of testing the power of the Candidate in dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence, a decided case, which he has never before seen (from a Magistrate's English record), of the nature of those which come before Assistants in charge of districts, is to be placed before him with a copy of the Indian Penal Code, the final proceeding in the case being withdrawn. The Candidate must write out his decision upon the question or questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is based.

Higher Standard.

(See Appendix)

15. The Higher Standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the Lower, but more difficult in degree. Its object shall be to test the fitness of the Candidate to transact creditably the ordinary business of a Collector and Magistrate, and the examination will be conducted in conformity with the following scheme :—

Nature and object of the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

(1) Questions of law and practice are to be selected from the whole range of the duties of a Collector and Magistrate, and arranged in two classes : one comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed ; and the other comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digests, or summaries, however, are to be used, but only the original laws, circular orders, and interpretations, with rules relative to different departments printed by authority. The object of this class of questions is to test the Candidate's capacity readily to find the law or practice in the less common points which arise in business. It is not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but merely to ascertain whether or not the acquisitions of the person examined are such as to enable him fitly to perform the important functions of a Magistrate and Collector.

Papers to be set.

‡ (2) A Magisterial case is to be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Candidate's ability to master all oridinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of, evidence. The course laid down in sub-para. 3 of the preceding Rule (14) should be adopted.

(3) (*a*) The Candidate is to be examined relative to Revenue administration, and especially the principles of a Survey Settlement, and the rules laid down for the guidance of Revenue Officers in connection therewith. The papers, with and without books, will contain questions on the principles regarding the exemption of improvements from taxation with particular reference to the summary of these principles as given in Volume III of the Survey and Settlement Manual and its Appendices.

§ (*b*) The Candidate shall be examined in a paper on subjects connected with Revenue Survey and Settlement.

The paper on Survey and Settlement will include questions on the subjects dealt with in—

(1) Volume I, Volume II (Parts I and II) and Volume III (Part III) of the Survey and Settlement Manual ;

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* Revenue Department Circular No. 581, dated 25th January 1899.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4876, dated 16th July 1902.

‡ Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4876, dated 16th July 1902.

§ Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8499, dated 3rd December 1902.

(2) The Land Revenue Code, Chapters VIII, IX and X, and the rules under section 214 of the Code relating to the provisions of those chapters, together with all recent orders and rulings[1] of Government on the subject of Survey and Settlement.

(1) *Vide* H. V. Sathe's annotated edition of the Land Revenue Code.

(3) The latest Red Letter Chapter in the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency on the character of Land Tenures and System of Survey and Settlements.

(4) Government Resolution No. 2619 of 16th March 1884.

(*c*) No Assistant Collector serving in the Presidency proper shall be declared to have passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination until he produces certificates that he has undergone a three weeks' course of instruction in Survey under a Divisional Superintendent of Land Records and Registration and a three weeks' course of instruction in Agriculture under the direction of the Director of Agriculture and has acquired a fair practical knowledge of these subjects.

For the purposes of these courses the text-books to be studied are Volume I, Volume II (Parts I and II) and Volume III (Part III) of the Survey and Settlement Manual and Volumes I and III of Mr. Mollison's text-book on Indian Agriculture; but the instruction will be as far as possible practical and in the field.

(*d*) No Assistant Collector serving in Sind shall be declared to have passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination until he produces a certificate of attendance at the Survey Class at Hyderabad.

(4) The Candidate is to be tested in the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court Criminal Circulars (the Sind Courts Criminal Circulars in the case of candidates serving in Sind),* the Police Acts, the Summary Settlement Acts, the District Municipal Act, the Salt Act, the Watan Act, the Opium Act, the Forest Act, the A'bkári Act, the Bombay Revenue Code, the Local Boards Act, the Bombay Record-of-Rights Act, 1903,† and other Acts and Regulations commonly referred to in practice.

(5) The Candidate will also be examined in Mr. Field's‡ Law of Evidence in British India, the examination being limited to the part which deals with general principles only, and the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act (Nos. I and IX of 1872), the questions in which should be answered without books.§

(6) The Candidate will be examined in a paper on subjects connected with the Indian Registration Act, the Indian Stamp Act and the Rules laid down thereunder¶ and sections 54 and 59 of the Transfer of Property Act.‖

Examination in extra Judicial paper.

16. The extra paper on Judicial matters described in Rule 8 will consist of questions on the following subjects :—

The Civil Procedure Code.

The Law of Limitations.

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* Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 4160, dated 6th May 1910, and No. 8508, dated 22nd September 1910.

† Government Resolution, Revenue, Department, No. 5744, dated 6th July 1904.

‡ Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7251, dated 13th October 1886.

§ Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2618, dated 31st May 1872.

¶ Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 7841, dated 16th November 1887.

‖ Government Resolution No. 6684, dated 6th July 1907.

The Law of Contracts.

The Law of Evidence.

The Specific Relief Act, the Indian Succession Act, the principles of Hindu Law, and the leading cases decided by the Bombay High Court.

The marks obtained in answering this extra paper will be reckoned towards the Assistant Collector's passing the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, provided the minimum in all other branches of examination has been duly attained.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Local Committees.

17. On application made one month previous to the ordinary date of an examination, Local Committees will be appointed for the examination of Candidates stationed in the Province of Sind, the Persian Gulf, or Arabia.

Procedure to be followed by the Permanent Committee when Local Committees are appointed.

18. The Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations will fix the half-yearly examination days. If local examinations are sanctioned, they must be held on the same days. The Permanent Committee shall prepare beforehand for each examination sets of questions, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each Local Committee in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Permanent Committee shall, subject to the general control of Government, frame rules for the general guidance of the Local Committees in order to insure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination.

Constitution of the Local Committee for Departmental Examinations.

19. The Local Examination Committee will consist of the chief Judicial and chief Revenue Officers of the district, the senior of whom shall be President; and the other Members shall consist of one experienced Native Officer from the Judicial, another from the Revenue Branch of the Service, and a third from the Educational Department. When the chief Judicial or chief Revenue Officer is unable to attend, an experienced Assistant or Subordinate will perform his duties as member of the Committee. In Sind, where the examinations will be held at Karáchi, the Assistant Commissioner will be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Local Committee, the President and Members of which will be appointed by the Commissioner of that Province.*

Duties of the Local Examination Committee.

20. (*a*) The Local Examination Committee will conduct the examinations and, after due deliberation in respect of each Candidate examined, will record the result so far as regards the points on which their report is due, and the President shall transmit the record to the Permanent Examination Committee. The President will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers of the Candidates and the other papers written by them shall be forwarded with the record.

(*b*) To preserve uniformity of standard in the examinations held by the Permanent Committee and those in Sind, the same Magisterial case will be set to the Sindhi Candidates as is set in Bombay.

Note.—The Revenue papers for all Sind Candidates, including Assistant Collectors serving in Sind for the time being, will be prepared under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind and the marks for the replies assessed by the Local Committee.

(*c*) All papers set by Members of the Permanent Committee, and the answers to which are to be examined and marked by such Members, will be sent under sealed cover to the Secretary to the Local Committee, who will return under sealed cover the answers to the Secretary to the Permanent Committee for assessment of the marks, and the decision whether a Candidate has or has not passed will rest with the Permanent Committee.

21. The Permanent Examination Committee shall report to Government the names of such Candidates as have successfully passed.

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* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3932, dated 9th July 1881.

HINDUSTANI AND VERNACULAR EXAMINATIONS.

Conduct of examinations in Hindustani and Vernacular languages.

22. Examinations in Hindustáni, Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese should be held by the Civil and Military Examination Committee and examinations in Sindhi and Arabic should be held by the Local Committees at Karáchi and Aden respectively.

23. The Civil and Military Examination Committee will meet on the first Monday in every month to conduct examinations in Hindustáni, Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese. Should the first Monday of a month fall on one of the Gazetted holidays, the examination will be held on the following Monday or, if that is also a Gazetted holiday, on the next working day thereafter.

Note.—The term "Gazetted holidays" should be held to mean—

(1) Holidays prescribed or notified under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(2) Holidays on which, by Government Notification in the *Gazette*, any public office is ordered to be closed for the transaction of public business without reserve or qualification. The term does not include local holidays which may be granted at the discretion of Heads of Offices, provided that there are no arrears of work, nor such merely permissible or discretionary holidays as the last Saturday of each month.

Assistant Collectors desirous of attending the examinations should send in their applications to the Committee through the Head of their Department at least 15 days before the date of examination. When an Assistant Collector who has been granted permission does not propose to avail himself of such permission he should intimate his change of mind to the Civil and Military Examination Committee at least 7 days before the date of examination so as to save unnecessary trouble to the examiners.

The Local Committee at Karáchi will meet for examining candidates in Sindhi whenever directed by the Commissioner in Sind to do so.

A candidate who fails in the examination will not be allowed to present himself again for a period of two months.

Standard of the examinations in Hindustáni and Vernacular languages.

24. The examination in Hindustáni shall contain the following exercises :—

	Marks.
(1) Translation *viva voce* into English from a fairly written Hindustáni letter or petition	50
(2) Written translation into Hindustani from an ordinary English narrative or from a letter or petition or a Government order or regulation	100
(3) Conversation on ordinary subjects, including commercial, revenue and magisterial matters, to test the candidate's capability of understanding and making himself understood in a conversation on such subjects	100
Total ...	250

Note.—A candidate who obtains 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks (*i. e.* 150) will be considered to have passed the examination.*

Examinations in the vernacular languages (*viz.*, Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese, Sindhi and Arabic) should be according to the standard shown below :—

		Marks.
1.	Translation from English	100
† 2.	Translation into English of a vernacular passage and writing a summary in English of vernacular papers read out to the candidate	100
3.	Reading and explaining Native papers, and conversation (in cases of local examination according to report of Local Committee)	150

Note (*1*).—A candidate who obtains 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examination, and a candidate who obtains at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examination with credit.

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3385, dated 9th April 1912

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4876, dated 16th Ju y 1902.

Note (*2*).—The papers for translation from English and into English will be of a general literary character while the *vivâ voce* examination will be devoted to subjects more immediately connected with the Department in which the candidate is serving. The test in the vernacular examinations will be comprehensive and strict as regards conversation, reading and understanding vernacular papers, and comparatively mild as regards translation from English and vernacular.

Note (*3*).—To preserve uniformity of standard in the examinations held by the Civil and Military Examination Committee and those held by the Local Committees at Karáchi and Aden, the papers for translation into Sindhi will be set by the Civil and Military Examination Committee and marked by the Local Committee at Karáchi, and the written exercises for candidates in Arabic at Aden will be set and marked by the Civil and Military Examination Committee. In both cases the *vivâ voce* examination will be conducted and the marks assessed first by the Local Committees.

APPENDIX.

Lower Standard.

		Marks.
1.	(*a*) Judicial Questions to be answered with books ...	150
	(*b*) Judicial Qusetions including questions on the Indian Evidence Act, to be answered without books ...	
2.	Magisterial Case	50
3.	Revenue Questions	150
4.	(*a*) Paper of questions on Treasury and Local Fund Accounts (with books)	75
	(*b*) *Vivâ voce* in Revenue Accounts	75
	Aggregate Marks ...	500

Higher Standard.

		Marks.
1.	Judicial Questions, to be answered with books	75
2.	Judicial Questions, including questions on the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act, to be answered without books.	75
3.	Mr. Field's Law of Evidence in British India	100
4.	Questions on subjects connected with the Indian Registration Act, the Stamp Act and the rules laid down thereunder and sections 54 and 59 of the Transfer of Property Act	100
5.	Magisterial Case	50
6.	Revenue Questions with books	150
7.	Do. without books	150
8.	Paper on Revenue Survey and Settlement matters	100
	Aggregate Marks ...	800
	Add—Extra Judicial Paper ...	150
		950

Note 1.—(*a*) A Candidate who obtains at least one-half of the marks under each head and at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate in the subjects offered in the examination will be considered to have passed unless the Permanent Committee for special reasons reported see fit to rule otherwise.

(*b*) A Candidate who obtains at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable will be considered to have passed the examination *with credit*.

Note 2.—The following are the heads under which the subjects of examination are arranged, each head being considered as one subject when calculating the minimum marks entitling a candidate to pass :—

In the Lower Standard.

I.—Judicial, Nos. 1 and 2.

II.—Revenue, No. 3.

III.—Accounts, No. 4.

In the Higher Standard.

I.—Judicial, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

II.—Revenue, Nos. 6 and 7.

III.—Revenue Survey and Settlement, No. 8.

Note 3.—*Any Candidate for the Lower or the Higher Standard Departmental Examination who obtains the minimum qualifying marks out of the aggregate total for all the subjects

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8464, dated 2nd November 1904.

and passes in all the subjects but one will not be obliged to present himself again for examination except in the subject in which he may have failed, but he will not be declared to have fully passed until he has successfully undergone examination in every subject : provided that the Candidate must, in order to have the benefit of this rule, pass in the one subject in which he may have failed not later than at the next ensuing general examination, and he may apply to be examined in it at any time within three months after the date of declaration of his having failed in it. The Candidate will then be examined in that subject at such place as Government may direct and if being a Candidate at the Lower Standard Departmental Examination he passes he will be entitled to appear for the Higher Standard at the next ensuing General Examination.

SECTION II.

Rules for the Encouragement of the Study of Oriental Languages among the Junior Members of the Bombay Civil Service.

Former rules cancelled.

1. The rules published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd July 1868, Part I, pages 682-3, are cancelled.

Standards of examinations and donations.

2. The standards of examinations and donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows :—

		Rs.	
Higher Standard.	Arabic	800	
	Sanskrit	800	
	Persian	800	
High Proficiency.	Maráthi	1,500	With certificate from the Presiding Examiners.
	Gujaráti	1,500	
	Kánarese	1,500	
	Sindhi	1,500	
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic	2,000	
	Sanskrit	2,000	
Degree of Honour.	Maráthi	3,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Gujaráti	3,000	
	Kánarese	3,000	
	Persian	5,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit	5,000	

Candidates not to appear simultaneously for any two standards.

3. No Civil Servant will be permitted to present himself for examination by two standards of the *same* language simultaneously, but he may have the option of competing for the higher examinations in any languages without first undergoing any inferior test.

Candidates not to appear more than twice.

4. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination; but, if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear a third time.

Time within which candidates can appear for examinations.

5. No Civil Servant will be allowed any pecuniary reward for passing the Higher Standard and High Proficiency Examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; and their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must under any circumstances be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Local Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service. Civil servants who pass the examinations after the expiration

* Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 1091, dated 31st January 1907, and No. 8902, dated 26th September 1912.

of the periods specified will be entitled, however, to the usual certificate declaring the successful result of the examination. In the case of an examination for the Degree of Honour Standard there shall be no limit of time and an officer will be permitted to earn a reward by passing this examination at any time within the period of his service.

Candidates passed under former rules not allowed to appear.

6. Civil Servants who may have passed examinations under any former rule shall not be eligible to compete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under these rules.

Native Civil Servants, competitive or Statutory, not to receive donations for passing in the vernaculars of the districts in which they were born or educated.

7. Civil Servants who are Natives of India, and who have entered the Service either by competition in England or by appointment under the Statutory Rules, shall not receive the donations prescribed in these rules when such Native Civilians pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, Government determining in each case what languages come within this definition. Probationers under the Statutory Rules shall not be allowed to appear at these examinations.

Date of Examinations.

8. The Civil and Military Examination Committee will meet on the first Monday in every month to conduct examinations according to the Lower, Higher, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Standards. Examinations in Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit will however be held only quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October. The Committee will also hold special meetings whenever directed to do so, either by His Excellency the Governor or the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, for the examination of any candidate or candidates who cannot attend during the regular monthly or quarterly sittings. Should the first Monday of a month fall on one of the gazetted holidays the examinations will be held on the following Monday or, if that is also a gazetted holiday, on the next working day thereafter. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so at least three months before the date of examination. When a Covenanted Civilian who has been granted permission to appear for examination does not purpose to avail himself of such permission, he should intimate his change of mind to the Civil and Military Examination Committee at least ten days before the date of examination so as to save unnecessary trouble to the examiners.

NOTE I.—The term "Gazetted holidays" should be held to mean—

(1) Holidays prescribed or notified under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(2) Holidays on which, by Government Notification in the Gazette, any public office is ordered to be closed for the transaction of public business without reserve or qualification. The term does not include local holidays which may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided that there are no arrears of work, nor such merely permissible or discretionary holidays as the last Saturday of each month.

NOTE II.—The officers named below are authorized to sanction applications for leave to attend examinations in the case of officers subordinate to them who have not exceeded the limits of time laid down in rule 5:

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioners of Divisions,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies,
The Collector of Bombay,
The Political Resident, Aden,
The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Pálanpur,
The Honourable the Chief Justice, High Court (as regards the District Judges and Assistant Judges),
The Inspector-General of Police,
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
The Judicial Commissioner of Sind,

* Government Notifications, Revenue Department, No. 3439, dated 2nd April 1908, and No. 5206, dated 30th May 1911.

Subjects of examinations by the Higher Standard.

9 (A).—The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard in Sanskrit and Persian :—

(*a*) Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned books :—

Sanskrit ... ... Riju Patha.

Persian ... ...
1. A selection from the "Tarikh-i-Sasaniyan."
2. A selection from the "Safar Nama-i-Shah-i-Iran."
3. "Narrative of Mrs. Hortestet" translated by Itimad-us-Sultana.

NOTE.—The three Persian selections are bound in one volume entitled the "Hadiqa-yi-Fasahat."

(*b*) Translating accurately, and with correctness of idiom and grammar, not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into the language in which the examination is held.

(*c*) Reading manuscripts fairly, and translating them readily and correctly. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil or Military authorities, from letters passing in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

(*d*) *Vivâ voce* translation into the language of a paper of English sentences, and (in Persian only) conversing in the examiner's presence with a native of Persia, with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit the colloquial test will be omitted.

9 (B).—The following are the subjects for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic :—

(*a*) Translation from English into Arabic (written);

NOTE.—This translation should be marked with the vowel points.

(*b*) *Vivâ voce* translation into Arabic of a letter on a simple subject;

(*c*) *Vivâ voce* examination in the prescribed text-book (Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiya);

(*d*) Reading and translating an Arabic manuscript of moderate difficulty selected as in rule 9 [A] (*c*) above;

(*e*) Conversation of a simple character in Arabic with an Arab.

10. The following are the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination. In Persian half the passages for translation will be selected from the listed works and half from works of a similar standard of difficulty :—

Subjects for the High Proficiency examinations.

*Maráthi ... ...
(*a*) *Prose*—
1. *Mahádji Shinde Yánche Charitra* by Mr. Natu.
2. *Gad ála pan sinh gela* by Mr. H. N. Apte.

(*b*) *Poetry*—
The following selections from the Navanit :—
1. *Harischandrákhyán* by Mukteshwar.
2. *Akroorágamun, Abhimanyu Vadh* and *Shriyál Charitra* by Shridhar, and
3. *Gopichandákhyán* by Mahipati.

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7385, dated 20th July 1908.

Gujaráti* ...

Prose—
1. *Karanghelo* by Nandshankar;
2. *Bhatnun Bhopálun*; and } By Navalrám.
3. *Akbar ane Birbal.* }

Poetry—
1. *Nalákhyán* by Premánand.
2. *Padmváatini Várta* by Shámal as in Mahipatram Ruprám's *Kávya Dohan* (Government edition).

Kánarese* ...

Prose—
1. *Katha Sangraha,* Parts II and III (Extracts from *Shiv Purán* and *Mahábhárat*).

Poetry—
1. *Torave Rámáyana,* Sandhis XVI and XVII of Bálkánda.

Sindhi ...

Sindhi Version of Johnson's Rasselas by Mr. Keshori.
Translation of Hunter's History of India.
Shah-jo Rasálo.

Arabic ...

Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
Selections from Alif Laila.

Sanskrit ...

Hitopadesha.
First nine cantos of Raghuvansa (expurgated edition by Iswara Chandra Vidyáságar).

Persian ...

Prose—
Gulistán.
Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg.
Háji Bába Ispáhani.
Asar-i-Ajam.
Autobiography of the Amir Abdur Rahman.
Malcolm's History of Persia (Mirza Hairat).
Mukalama-i-Saiyyat-i-Irani.

Poetry—
Diwan-i-Andalib.
Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition).

Newspapers—
Ittila'.
Iran.

List of grammars recommended.

Modern Persian Colloquial Grammar by Dr. Fritz Rosen.
Modern Persian Conversation Grammar (with key) by the Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall.
Grammar of the Persian language by John T. Platts.

(*a*) Translating *vivâ voce* with readiness and accuracy from the prescribed text-books and answering questions arising out of the passages in which the candidate is examined.

(*b*) Written translation into English of a previously unseen passage in narrative style selected from the current literature of the day.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to Sanskrit. The passages set for translation from Arabic and Persian into English will not necessarily be in narrative style.

(*c*) Written translation, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, of an English paper in narrative style.

NOTE.—The translations into Arabic should be marked with the vowel points.

(*d*) Written translation of a paper of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

NOTE.—The translations into Arabic should be marked with the vowel points.

(*e*) Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit). In this portion of the test the candidate will be expected to converse freely and fluently on general subjects.

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* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6562, dated 15th July 1912.

NOTE.—In the case of Arabic and Persian the candidate must exhibit a competent knowledge of the modern spoken idiom. Candidates in Arabic will be required to converse with an Arab speaking pure Arabic. In the case of Persian the conversation may be with a native of Shiraz, Teheran or Gilan.

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight a manuscript in the language.

(*g*) *Vivá voce* translation at sight into the language of a paper in English placed before the candidate. This translation as it is made will be written by a munshi as dictated by the candidate who will be permitted to correct his translation when completed upon its being read out to him by the examiner. The time occupied in this exercise will be taken into account in awarding marks.

(*h*) A paper of grammatical questions.

Subjects for the Honour examinations.

11. The following are the subjects for the Honour examination :—

Maráthi* ...

Prose—
1. *Bháratamrit*, Part I, *Sabháparva* and *Vanaparva*, by Balvant Trimbak Dravid.
2. *Shri Rámcharitra* by C. V. Vaidya.
3. *Amchya Ayushyátil Kánhi A'thavni* by Mrs. Ramábái Ránade.
4. *Dharmapara Vyákháne* by the late Mr. M. G. Ránade.
5. *Shri Shankar Digjaya Nátak* by Balvant Pándurang Kirloskar.
6. *Uttarnaishadha Charit* by the late Mr. Waman Abaji Modak.

Poetry—
1. *Dnyándeva's Dnyáneshwari*—Extracts from the 12th and 13th Adhyáyás as given in the Navanit, edition of 1910.
2. Moropant's *Kekávali*, 121 *shlokas* in all (Nirnaya Ságar Press edition).
3. Váman Pandit—Selections as given in the Navanit edition of 1910, pp. 96—143.
4. Rámdás—*Dásbodh*, 1st and 2nd Dashakás, Dhulia edition 3rd, Shri Átmárám Press, Dhulia.
5. Raghunáth Pandit—*Nala Damayanti Swayamvarákhyán*, as given in the Navanit edition of 1910, pp. 381—410.

Gujaráti* ...

Prose—
1. *Sarasvati Chandra*, Parts I and II, by Govardhan M. Tripathi.
2. *Shakuntal Nátak*, Zaverilal Yajnik's edition.

Poetry—
1. Dayárám—Miscellaneous pieces, *garbis* and *pads*, Narmadáshankar's edition.
2. *Kávya Dohon* (Mahipatrám Ruprám's edition, pp. 151 to 490).

Kánarese* ...

Prose—
1. *Mudrámanjushn.*

Poetry—
1. *Basava Purana*, Sandhis I to IX.
2. *Jaimini Bharat*, Sandhis I to V.
3. Honnamma's *Hadibadeya Dharma.*

Arabic ...

Hamasah, 1st two Books, pp. 1—109, Calcutta edition
Timur Namah.
Mukamat of Hariri, 1st half.
Saba Maullakat.

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6562, dated 15th July 1912.

ADDENDA to the Revised Compilation of Rules relating to the Examinations of Assistant Collectors and other Officers.

In paragraph 11, Subjects for the Honour examinations, *insert* the following between Kánarese and Arabic, on page 14:—

Sanskrit	...	...	1st and 2nd Adhyáys of the 1st Ashtak of the Rig-Ved Sanhita. Cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII, inclusive, of the expurgated edition of the Kirátárjuniya of Ishvar Chandra Vidyáságar. Shakuntala Nátak.

Persian ...

The Degree of Honour test in Persian will comprise the whole range of the language, and a knowledge of the classical as well as of the modern language will be demanded of the candidate.

The following works are recommended for study :—

Prose—

Nasikhu-t-Tawarikh, Volumes I and X.
Miraju-s-Saadat.
Safar Nama-i-Shah-i-Iran.
Akhlaq-i-Jalali.
Shamsa-wa-Qahqaha.
Durra-i-Nadiri.
Waqa-i-Namat Khan-i-Ali.
Akbar Nama.

Poetry—

Diwan-i-Hafiz.
Qasaid Qa'ani (official edition).
Shah Nama.
Muntakhab-i-Shaibani.

Prosody and Rhetoric—

Hadaiqu-l-Balaghat.
Rhetorique et Prosodie.

Newspapers—

Ittila'.
Iran.
Hablu-l-Matin.

List of grammars recommended.

Modern Persian Colloquial Grammar by Dr. Fritz Rosen.
Modern Persian Conversation Grammar (with key) by the Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall.
Grammar of the Persian language by John T. Platts.

(*a*) A written examination in the prescribed books, the papers set in which will include questions in grammar (including philology) and prosody. In Persian half the passages for translation will be selected from the listed works and half from works of a similar standard of difficulty.

(*b*) Written translation into English of difficult unseen passages in prose.

NOTE.—The passages will, in all languages except Sanskrit, be selected from the current literature of the day.

(*c*) Written translation into English of difficult unseen passages in verse.

(*d*) Translating into the language a difficult passage (or passages) in English with such accuracy, elegance and idiomatic excellence as shall show eminent proficiency in the language.

NOTE.—The translations into Arabic should be marked with the vowel points.

(*e*) Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit).

NOTE.—In the case of Arabic the candidate will be expected to converse with an Arab speaking pure Arabic. In the case of Persian the conversation may be with a native of Shiraz, Teheran or Gilan.

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight a difficult manuscript in the language.

(*g*) *Vivâ voce* translation at sight into the language of a paper in English placed before the candidate. This translation as it is made will be written by a munshi as dictated by the candidate who will be permitted to correct his translation when completed upon its being read out to him by the examiner. The time occupied in this exercise will be taken into account in awarding marks.

NOTE TO RULES 9 @ 11.—An important part of the Higher Standard, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Examinations in Persian consists of testing the ability of candidates in reading and translating manuscripts fluently. The candidates have hitherto been hampered in preparing themselves for this portion of the examination by the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory specimens of Persian correspondence. With a view to remove this difficulty the Government of India have obtained specimens of correspondence from Teheran and Bushire, which they have caused to be reproduced by photozincography. These specimens can be obtained on application to the following officers :—

The Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
The Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Madras.
The Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee, Bombay.

12. The Honour Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

Nature of the Honour examinations.

13. Successful candidates for the Degree of Honour shall be arranged in two divisions according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 60 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 45 per cent. in each paper. The reward and diploma will be granted only to those passing in the first division, and their names only will be published in the *Gazette of India*. Those passing in the second division will be deemed to have passed for the purposes of leave and travelling allowance rules, but they will not be allowed the benefit of those rules on a second occasion, should they elect to compete again for the reward of a Degree of Honour.

Standard of the Honour examinations.

Application of rules to other officers.

14. The foregoing rules apply to—

(A) Military officers in permanent Civil employ serving in the Bombay Presidency.

(B) All officers of the Political Department of the Government of Bombay, including Military officers in permanent Political employ, who will be eligible for rewards for passing examinations in the vernacular languages spoken in the Agency in which they are serving. In the case of Military officers in permanent Political employ the limit of time specified in Rule 5 within which an officer can earn a reward for passing the Higher Standard and High Proficiency Examinations respectively may, for special reasons, be extended by Government on recommendation of the Political Agent under whom the officer is serving.

(C) Gazetted Police Officers not being Natives or Statutory Natives of India, so far as the rules relate to the High Proficiency Examination in vernacular (but not classical) languages, subject to the following provisions:—

(*a*) that Police Officers shall be eligible for rewards only for passing the examination in the vernacular languages of the Bombay Presidency;

(*b*) that in the case of officers appointed in India the period within which the examination must be passed in order to entitle them to the grant of pecuniary reward shall be counted from the date of their first appointment.

15. The following Articles 279 to 283 of the Civil Service Regulations, Fifth Edition, regulate the grant of leave to enable officers to appear at examinations:—

Leave to appear at examination.

279.—In cases not specially provided for in this section, permission to appear at an optional examination prescribed by Government in any of the Oriental languages carries with it the grant of joining time (excluding the time allowed for preparation) to and from the place of examination, besides leave for the day or days of examination.

280 (*a*).—A candidate for a reward by the Higher Standard in Arabic, or High Proficiency in Arabic or Persian, may be allowed either (i) leave for one month before the examination, and, if he passes, for another month after it, or, (ii) if he undertakes to spend it in study under professional tuition at a Presidency town, the whole period of two months before the examination.

(*b*) An officer who is a candidate for the Degree of Honour in Arabic or Persian may be allowed either leave for two months under

clause (*a*), or, if he leaves India for study, leave for four months to Persia for Persian, or for six months to Arabia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, or Syria for Arabic. Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India may be granted this leave even when they are candidates only for the Higher Standard or High Proficiency test in Arabic or Persian.

NOTE.—[Leave under clause (*a*) or (*b*) is not admissible more than once; nor can such leave be combined.]

(*c*) Privilege leave may not be granted in continuation of the month's leave after examination admissible under clause (*a*), but otherwise leave under this Article may be combined with privilege leave, provided that privilege leave prefixed to leave under clause (*b*) must be spent in, or in travelling to, one of the countries mentioned in the clause.

(*d*) An officer on leave under this Article has a lien on his appointment, substantive or officiating, and is entitled to leave allowances, as if he were on privilege leave, for an aggregate maximum period of twelve months.

NOTE.—[An officer serving in a department in which regular vacations are allowed is entitled, during examination leave, to a leave allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has a lien.]

281.— * * * * *

NOTE.—[Leave granted under Articles 280 and 281 covers the whole period of absence from regular duty including the day or days of examination and the time spent in proceeding to and from the place of examination. The leave cannot be taken in instalments.]

282.—Except as provided in Articles 280 and 281, no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

283.—The rules in this section apply to Military officers subject to the Military Leave Rules serving in any Civil Department other than the Public Works, Railway, the Survey of India and Forest Departments, to which Departments they are not applicable.

CHAPTER II.

* *Revised Rules for admission to, and promotion in, the Bombay Provincial Civil Service.*

Classes of persons eligible.

I.—The Bombay Provincial Civil Service shall be open to all subjects of His Majesty and of a Native State or Prince in India under the Suzerainty of His Majesty, who have resided for not less than three years before the date of appointment within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council: Provided that, in the case of a European not coming within the definition of Native of India contained in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to his appointment to the service, and that of the Secretary of State to his appointment to a listed post.

Division into Executive and Judicial Branches.

II.—The service is divided into two branches—the Executive and the Judicial. The Executive Banch is sub-divided into the Upper Division, including Deputy Collectors, and the Lower Division, including Mamlatdars and District Inspectors of Land Records in the Presidency proper. In the Upper Division of the Executive Branch there are about 85 appointments, in the Lower Division about 197 appointments, and in the Judicial Branch about 132 appointments as may be notified from time to time, of which about 24 in the Executive Branch, Upper Division, and about 17 in the Judicial Branch will be localised in Sind.

NOTE.—Admission of Mamlatdars to the Provincial Civil Service shall not *per se* give them any claim for promotion to the rank of Deputy Collectors, such promotion being made by Government rigidly by selection as heretofore.

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* Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 1112, dated 2nd February 1912, No. 7089, dated 31st July 1912, and No. 10060, dated 30th October 1912.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH, UPPER DIVISION.

Presidency Proper and Sind.

Modes of appointment to Executive Branch, Upper Division.

III.—Vacancies will ordinarily be filled up by—

(*a*) selection of persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government serivce;

(*b*) promotion of selected officers who are already in the Lower Division, Presidency proper, and the subordinate service in Sind.

Recruitment by Selection.

IV.—Notice will be given in the *Government Gazette* of the number of appointments to be filled by selection and of the latest date for receipt of applications. Applicants must produce evidence—

(i) that they will be above 21 and below 25 years of age on the date abovementioned and that they are eligible for appointment under Rule I above; the proofs of age and nationality required will be the same as under the rules* approved by the Government of India for candidates proceeding to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service;

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* NOTE.—The following are the rules for the issue of certificates of age and nationality to Natives of India who are candidates for the examination for the I.C.S. held in England :—

No. 404.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 19th May 1898.

NOTIFICATION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules to be substituted for Rules VII and XI of the rules published in Home Department Notification No. 2252, dated 21st August 1888 (republished at pages 730 and 731 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 30th August 1888, and also under Government Notification, Educational Department, No. 1537, dated 8th August 1896, at pages 846 to 848 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 13th idem), for the issue of certificates of age and nationality to Natives of India who are candidates for the examinations for the Indian Civil Service held in England :—

VII.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the district or the Political Officer of the State, as the case may be, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, *viz.*, day of 18 , at , a place within Her Majesty's Dominions. The nature of the evidence produced by the candidate must be stated in the certificate, which shall be given in the following form :—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed* below, and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the day of 18 at ., a place within Her Majesty's Dominions.

*[Here enter details.]

* * * * * * * *

XI.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, and has established the fact that, though born without the limits of Her Majesty's Dominions, he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, he will issue a certificate in the following form stating the nature of the evidence produced regarding the candidate's birth :—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed† below, and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the day of 18 , and that he was born at , a place without Her Majesty's Dominions, but that he is the $\frac{\text{son}}{\text{grandson}}$ of a person born in those dominions.

†[Here enter details.]

(ii) as to the University degrees or other educational distinctions gained by them;

(iii) as to their proficiency and conduct in the shape of certificates from the heads of such educational institutions as they may have attended, provided that a candidate who has attended a college must produce a certificate from the Principal of such college.

V.—Every selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government, after a special medical examination to be conducted by the Medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of an officer holding any appointment in this division of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service.

Probationers in the Executive Branch, Upper Division.

VI.—Every probationer appointed by selection under Rule III (*a*) will be required to go through the course of equitation and obtain the certificate of proficiency, and to pass the tests prescribed for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service, *viz.*, the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, including an examination in the language of the district to which he is posted. The Collector of the district to which he is appointed will afford him every necessary facility for acquiring a thorough insight into his duties. Except for special reasons such probationer will not receive permanent charge of a táluka nor be invested with Magisterial powers until he shall have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. After the period of two years prescribed such probationer will ordinarily be appointed to the first vacancy occurring in the cadre of Deputy Collectors. His pay will be—for the first year of the probationary period—Rs. 150 per mensem, then until he passes the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, Rs. 175 per mensem, and after that Rs. 200 per mensem, until he obtains a substantive appointment in the Provincial Service.

Notes.—In any case in which the vernacular of the district to which a probationer may be appointed is his own language, he is not required to pass in that vernacular.

Executive Branch, Lower Division.

Presidency Proper.

Mode of appointment.

VII.—Vacancies in this branch will ordinarily be filled by selection from qualified members of the Subordinate Revenue Service, Upper Branch, on consideration of merit, seniority and public expediency. Not less than one-half of the appointments will be reserved for persons specified in rule 4 (*a*) of the rules for the Subordinate Revenue Service (Upper Branch), sanctioned in Government Notification No. 6970, dated 4th August 1910. Appointments and promotions will be made by Commissioners of Divisions. Promotion to the second and first grades of Mámlatdárs will be given more in consideration of proved merit and capacity than of seniority.

VII-A.—The Commissioners are empowered to sanction, at their discretion, for special reasons or to meet special emergencies, appointments and promotions otherwise than in accordance with the above rule.

Judicial Branch.

Presidency Proper.

Qualification.

VIII.—No candidate will be appointed to the Judicial Branch whose age is less than 21, or, unless he is already in permanent and pensionable Government service and is holding one of the posts (other than an honorary one) referred to in clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of this rule, more than 30 years, and who has not qualified for a Subordinate Judgeship under section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by the Bombay Civil Courts Act Amendment Act, 1895,

"*Note.*—The provision in this rule to the effect that no posts in Government service in any Department except the qualifying ones referred to in clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of the rule should be held to exempt a candidate for appointment to the Judicial Branch from the operation of the limit of age of thirty years laid down in the rule will not have retrospective effect previous to 22nd May 1905."

and either

(*a*) been in full and continuous practice for three years as an Advocate, Vakil or Pleader in a Civil Court;

or

(*b*) served for three years as Honorary Assistant under the Government Pleader in the High Court or in a District Court;

Note.—The Legal Remembrancer will, upon application, assign qualified persons as Honorary Assistants to Government Pleaders.

or

(*c*) served with approval for three years (i) as a salaried Interpreter in the High Court or the Presidency Small Cause Court, or (ii) as Clerk of the Court, Head Clerk, Shirastedár, Deputy Shirastedár, Názir or First Assistant to the Registrar or as Honorary Assistant under the Registrar or Clerk of the Court in any of the Courts marginally noted or (iii) as clerk in an office of Government where legal knowledge in one or more clerks is ruled by Government to be indispensable, such office or officers and the number of clerkships which qualify being notified from time to time;

High Court.
Presidency Small Cause Court.
District Court.
Subordinate Court or Provincial Small Cause Court. } at a Sadar Station.

Note.—(1) Qualified persons desiring to be employed in a Civil Court should apply to the Registrar of the High Court or the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court or the District Judge, as the case may be.

Note.—(2) Persons employed as clerks in an office under the last clause will on engagement receive from the head of the office a certificate that they have been engaged for service in an appointment where legal knowledge is required and that their services in the office will qualify for Subordinate Judgeship.

or

(*d*) exercised with approval magisterial powers for three years while holding office as Mámlatdár or Head Kárkún;

or

(*e*) performed successively for a continuous period of three consecutive years more than one of the duties specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

Where the candidate has acquired a qualification under section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by the Bombay Civil Courts Act Amendment Act, 1895, otherwise than by practising for three years as an Advocate or Vakil of the High Court, the period spent in performing the duties specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) must be wholly subsequent to the acquisition of such qualification.

IX.—Every candidate for appointment shall submit his application to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor accompanied by proofs of nationality and age similar to those required by Rule IV (*i*) and by certificates—

Application for appointment.

(*a*) that he is physically fit for the service of Government;

(*b*) that he is of good moral character;

(*c*) that he has such a knowledge of one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency—Gujaráti, Maráthi or Kánarese (or of Hindustáni)—as enable him to speak, read, write and translate with facility from the written character into English and *vice versa*.

Note.—The certificate mentioned in (*a*) must be signed by a Civil Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil station in the case of candidates residing in the mofussil, and by the Presidency Medical Board in the case of the candidates residing in the Presidency town: and those mentioned in (*b*) and (*c*) may be signed by a District Judge, by the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, by the Principal of a College or other institution recognised by the University of Bombay, by a professor of the Government Law School, by the Chief Judicial, Executive or Political Officer of the British Government in a district outside the limits of the Bombay Presidency, or in a Native State, or by the Registrar of the High Court.

X.—In making appointments from among candidates qualified under clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of Rule VIII, His Excellency the Governor in Council will be guided in his selection solely by regard to the special merits of the candidates; in other cases he will, except when it may for special reasons seem to him desirable to follow some other course and except as hereinafter provided, select from among the candidates whose certificates are satisfactory, in order, according to the dates on which they severally obtained the degree of LL. B., or passed the examination prescribed by the High Court under section 22 of Act XIV of 1869, or were enrolled as Advocates or Vakils of the High Court: Provided that—

Selection of candidates.

(1) any candidate who refuses any appointment, substantive or acting, that may be offered to him, shall lose his claim to the next three vacancies;

(2) any candidate who has passed an examination before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in any of the three vernacular languages—Maráthi, Gujaráti or Kánarese—other than his own, shall obtain priority over other candidates, not having so passed, who became qualified in the same year under section 22 of Act XIV of 1869.

Note.—Government servants who have passed the High Court Pleader's or the LL.B. Examination and desire to qualify under the above clause for a Subordinate Judgeship may pass an examination in vernacular language before the Civil and Military Examination Committee with the previous permission of Government.

XI.—Except in special cases in which His Excellency the Governor in Council may otherwise order, every candidate will be appointed to the lowest grade of Subordinate Judges of the Second Class, and the appointment will be conditional on his passing, within two years, in one of the three vernacular languages other than his own, specified in Rule X (2), if he has not done so before appointment.

Ordinary conditions of appointment.

XII.—No candidate will be appointed to the Judicial Branch in Sind—

(1) whose age is less than 21 or, unless he is already in permanent and pensionable Government service and is holding one of the posts referred to in clause (3), sub-clauses (*c*) and (*d*), of this rule, more than 30 years;

(2) who has not qualified for admission as Pleader in the Civil and Criminal Courts of Sind under Rule 12 or 15 of the rules* for the qualification and admission of proper persons to be Pleaders in the Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts and in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind; and

(3) who has not thereafter either—

(*a*) been in full and continuous practice for 3 years as Advocate or Pleader in a Civil or Criminal Court in Sind, or

(*b*) served for 3 years as Honorary Assistant under the Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the Judicial Commissioner's Court or in a District or Sessions Court in Sind, or

(*c*) served with approval for 3 years as Deputy Registrar, Názir, Sheristedár Head Translator, Civil Clerk or Criminal Clerk in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, or as Registrar, Clerk of the Court, Sheristedár, Head Clerk or Názir, in a District and Sessions Court, in the Small Cause Court, Karáchi, or in a First Class Subordinate Court in Sind, or

(*d*) exercised with approval magisterial powers for 3 years while holding office as Resident or City Magistrate or Mukhtiárkar, or

(*e*) performed successively for a continuous period of 3 consecutive years more than one of the duties above specified.

XIII.—Every candidate for appointment shall submit his application to the Commissioner in Sind, accompanied by such certificates of age, character, nationality, physical fitness or other qualification as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Commissioner. If called on to do so, the candidate must

Application of appointment.

* Sanctioned in Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 3046, dated the 26th May 1909, published at pages 950—954 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated the 3rd June 1909.

satisfy the Commissioner that he is able to read and write both English and Sindhi with ease and accuracy, and that he has recently been residing for a period of not less than three years in Sind, or in some other part of the Presidency of Bombay, or in some province adjoining Sind.

Selection of candidates.

XIV.—In making appointments from among candidates already in Government service the Commissioner will be guided in his selection solely by regard to the special merits of the candidates; in other cases he will, except when it may, for special reasons, seem desirable to follow some other course and except as hereinafter provided, select from among the candidates whose certificates are satisfactory, in order, according to the dates on which they were severally allowed to practise as Advocates or Pleaders in the Courts of Sind: Provided that—

(1) any candidate who refuses any appointment, substantive or acting, that may be offered to him, shall lose his claim to the next three vacancies;

(2) any candidate who during the period of three years referred to in Rule XIII has been in full and continuous practice as an Advocate, Vakil or Pleader in Civil Court, shall obtain priority over other candidates who have not been so employed.

Note.—Should there be a break or breaks in the period of three full years owing to illness or absence from any other cause recognised by the Commissioner, the period of three years may consist of two or more periods preceding or following such break or breaks.

Ordinary condition of appointment.

XV.—Except in special cases in which the Commissioner may otherwise order, every candidate will be appointed to the lowest class of Subordinate Judges in Sind.

Transfers to Sind Judicial Branch.

XVI.—A Subordinate Judge transferred from another part of India to Sind shall not receive any promotion in Sind after he has been there for two years, unless within that period he satisfies the Commissioner that he can talk and understand Sindhi and can read and write it with ease and accuracy.

General Rules.

Exceptional and temporary appointments.

XVII.—Nothing in any of the foregoing rules shall prevent His Excellency the Governor in Council or the Commissioner in Sind, as the case may be, from appointing in exceptional cases any person whom they consider to be specially qualified to the Executive Branch, Upper Division, or Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service by nomination pure and simple, nor from making such arrangements for carrying on the duties of officers temporarily absent as may be convenient, nor be construed as an engagement on the part of Government who reserve the right to vary the rules from time to time, with or without notice, as the public interests may require.

Probation.

XVIII.—Unless otherwise expressly directed, every appointment to the Provincial Civil Service shall be probationary for two years and until the probationer has passed the Departmental Examinations, if any, prescribed for the branch to which he belongs.

Dismissal.

XIX.—After confirmation no member of the service shall be dismissed except on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry.

Promotion.

XX.—Promotion to appointments the salary of which is less than Rs. 500 a month will ordinarily be given according to seniority, subject to fitness and approved conduct. Promotion to appointments of which the salary is Rs. 500 a month and upwards will be based solely on fitness and merit, seniority being regarded only when the claims of two or more candidates of equal fitness and merit come into competition.

Power to transfer.

XXI.—Subject to the proviso that no officer shall be transferred from the Executive to the Judicial Branch unless in the Presidency proper, he is qualified for a Subordinate Judgeship under section 22 of Act XIV of 1869 or in the Province of Sind under Rule XII of these rules and has completed three years' service under Government, it shall be open to Government, on application or otherwise, to transfer an officer between the Presidency proper and Sind and from one branch of the service to the other, and to determine his position in the branch to which he is transferred.

APPENDIX A—1.

List of appointments open to members of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service (Executive Branch, Upper Division) of the whole Presidency including Sind.

Serial No. of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay Rupees per mensem.
1	Magistrate and Collector	Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 1,200 according as the appointment is made to a Senior or Junior Collectorship.
2	Do. do.	
1	Tálukdári Settlement Officer	800
4-5	Two Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 1st Grade ...	800
6—8	Three Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 2nd Grade ..	700
9—14	Six* do. do. 3rd do. ...	600
15—37	Twenty-three do. 4th do. ...	500
38—61	Twenty-four do 5th do. ...	400
62—85	Twenty-four† do. 6th do. .	300

APPENDIX A—2.

List of appointments in the Executive Branch, Lower Division, of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service in the Presidency proper.

Serial No. of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay Rupees per mensem.
		Rs.
1—29	Twenty-nine Mámlatdárs, 1st Grade	250
30—63	Thirty-four do. 2nd do.	225
64—102	Thirty-nine do. 3rd do.	200
103—147	Fourty-five do. 4th do.	175
148—197	Fifty do. 5th do.	150

APPENDIX B—1.

List of appointments in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service in the Presidency proper.

Serial No. of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay Rupees per mensem.
1	District and Sessions Judge	Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 1,200 according as the appointment is made either to the 1st and 2nd or to the 3rd Grade Judgeships.
2	Do. do.	
3	Do. do.	
4	Judge of the Small Cause Court, Poona	Rs. 800
5	Do. do. Ahmedabad	„ 800
6	Do. do. at Surat and Broach ...	„ 800
7—9	Three Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, 1st Grade ...	„ 800
10—13	Four Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, 2nd Grade ...	„ 650
14	Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge	Rs. 600 or Rs. 500 according as the appointment is to the 1st or 2nd Grade.
15	Do. do.	
16	Do. do.	
17—26	Ten Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, 3rd Grade ..	Rs. 500
27—45	Nineteen Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 1st Grade ...	„ 400
46—68	Twenty-three Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.	„ 300
69—103	Thirty-five Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade ...	„ 200
104—115	Twelve Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 4th Grade ...	„ 150

* This number will be raised to 7 after the post of a First Assistan now held by a statutory Civilian is vacated by him.

† Inclusive of a post of sixth grade Deputy Collector to be filled up on the formation of the Navab Shah District.

APPENDIX B—z.

List of appointments in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service in the Province of Sind.

Serial No. of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay per mensem.
		Rs.
1	One Subordinate Judge, 1st Class, 1st Grade	800
2	Do. do. do. 2nd Grade	650
3	Do. do. do. 3rd Grade	500
4—5	Two Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 1st Grade... ...	400
6—9	Four do. do. 2nd Grade... ...	300
10—14	Five do. do. 3rd Grade... ...	200
15—17	Three do. do. 4th Grade... ...	150

Nos. 1046—1058.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 19th August 1910.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Decentralization at the end of paragraph 128 of their Report on the subject of framing rules for the recruitment of provincial services. The majority of the Commission consider it unnecessary that rules for the recruitment of those services should, as is now the case, require the sanction of the Government of India, and they express the opinion that the functions of that Government should be limited to laying down a few general principles as to eligibility for appointment, etc., on which detailed provincial rules would be based.

2. In the present Resolution the Governor General in Council proposes to deal only with the provincial civil services (executive and judicial). The case of other provincial services will be separately considered.

3. The present system under which the previous sanction of the Government of India is required to making or altering the rules for the recruitment of the provincial civil services was introduced in 1892 as the result of the Report of the Public Service Commission. The Governor General in Council has now decided to accept in substance the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission and is pleased accordingly to invest Local Governments with the power to make rules for the recruitment of the provincial civil services without the previous sanction of the Government of India, but subject to their general control. The general conditions which should govern such recruitment have been already fully considered in connection with the inquiries made by the Public Service Commission, and the Governor General in Council, upon a further consideration of the subject, sees no reason to modify the conclusions then arrived at. It will, however, be convenient to re-state them in the present connection as follows:—

I.—The rules must be adapted, on the one hand, to obtain thoroughly efficient candidates, and, on the other, to secure the due representation in the public service of the different classes of the community.

II.—Every candidate for appointment by recruitment must furnish satisfactory evidence—

(*a*) that he is not over 25 years of age, except in the case of Barristers, Advocates or Pleaders appointed to the judicial branch these excepted cases will be governed by Article 51 of the Civil Service Regulations ;

(*b*) that he has attained a prescribed preliminary standard of general education to be fixed by Local Governments with reference to local conditions; the object being to secure men qualified by as high a standard of general education as the conditions and requirements of the local administration permit. In particular, qualification in one or more of the vernacular languages of the province in which he is to be employed is to be insisted on. The vernacular standard should be a high one, involving a thorough knowledge of the language and ability to write and read the written character with facility;

(*c*) that he is of sound health, good physique and active habits; and

(*d*) that he is of good character.

III.—Every person appointed to the Provincial Civil Service by direct recruitment shall be subject to a period of probation or training during which time his appointment will be probationary only unless in special cases the Local Government declares such probation or training to be unnecessary.

IV.—The subjects of Native Princes in alliance with His Majesty shall be eligible for appointment, provided they are qualified in other respects.

V.—Admission to the Provincial Civil Service should usually be confined to persons who are natives of the province or have definitely settled in it; in the case of candidates who are not natives of the province recent residence of at least three years in the province should, as a general rule, be an essential condition of admission. No Barrister, Advocate or Pleader should be appointed as such, unless he has been at least three years actually practising his profession in India and can speak the provincial vernacular.

VI.—Europeans who are not statutory natives of India shall be eligible for appointment, if qualified according to the above conditions, with the sanction of the Government of India.

VII.—The Local Government should reserve to itself the right to make promotion to the superior grades of the Provincial Civil Service without regard to seniority, and seniority alone should not give a claim to appointment to the grade of Rs. 500 a month and higher grades.

VIII.—The Government of India retain power in very special cases to make direct appointments to offices in the higher grades of the Provincial Civil Services, and whenever the Government of India exercise this power in the case of judicial officers, it will be confined to Barristers, Advocates or Pleaders of the High Courts who have shown distinguished ability in the exercise of their profession for not less than ten years and have a thorough knowledge of the vernacular.

IX.—No member of the Provincial Civil Service shall be dismissed otherwise than on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry.

4. The Governor General in Council directs that any change made in the rules from time to time should be forthwith communicated to the Government of India in the Home Department, in order that they may be in a position to exercise effective general control. His Excellency in Council considers it desirable, moreover, that this Resolution should be published by the Local Governments and Administrations as part of the respective provincial rules.

CHAPTER III.

Rules relating to Deputy Collectors.

*"1. Every person appointed to be or to act as Deputy Collector without having passed the Departmental Examinations prescribed for graduates and non-graduates is required to pass the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, and an examination in the vernacular of the district, according to the standard prescribed for Assistant Collectors, within one year from the date of taking charge, or at the first examination held after the expiration of one year from such date. On failure so to pass, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from his salary until he shall have passed the examination. Until the above examination shall be passed, the person appointed will be shown in the Civil List as a probationer, and on failure so to pass within two years from the date of nomination he will forfeit his appointment.

*"2. A Native Deputy Collector will not be required to pass an examination in his own vernacular language, but if he be appointed to a district the vernacular of which is different from his own, he will have to undergo an examination in the language of the district.

NOTE.—For the purpose of this rule, Eurasian candidates are Native candidates."

3. A Deputy Collector will not be required to answer the paper on Survey and Settlement matters† and the paper on the Registration and Stamp Acts and the rules laid down thereunder, nor to produce the certificate referred to in Chapter I, Section I, Rule 14, sub-para. 2 (*b*).

4. A Deputy Collector who is appointed to and joins his appointment in a district of which the vernacular is not his own language, must be required, irrespective of the length of his previous service, to pass in the vernacular of that district within one year from the date of his joining his appointment, and that if he fails to do so the deduction prescribed in Rule 4, Section I, Chapter I, should be made from his pay. [Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1057, dated 9th February 1889.]

Proviso.—Any Deputy Collector of more than 40 years of age should be exempted from passing an examination in the language of the district, provided it can be certified that he already possesses a sufficiently good practical knowledge of the language for the efficient performances of his duties. [Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9570, dated 28th November 1905.]

CHAPTER IV.

‡*Rules relating to the examination of Mámlatdárs and District Inspectors of Land Records in Vernacular Languages.*

§1. The Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee is authorized to admit candidates permitted by the Collectors to appear for examination (according to the Higher Standand) in any of the vernacular languages. Permission should, however, be granted by the Collectors only to those candidates who are qualified under the rules for promotion to a Mámlat. As regards candidates in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts, whose mother-tongue is Kánarese, the Collectors of the respective districts are authorized to test, with the help of their Deputy Collectors, the candidates proficiency in Maráthi and grant certificates if they are satisfied with the candidates' knowledge of Maráthi for all practical purposes.

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* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3432, dated 3rd June 1909.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1530, dated 7th March 1882.

‡ Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 1728, dated 3rd March 1904, and No. 861, dated 26th January 1912.

§ Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 1691, March 8th, 1888, and No. 861, dated 26th January 1912.

*2. (1) In the Northern Division, in making probationary and substantive appointments to the post of Mámlatdár, candidates who have a knowledge of both Gujaráti and Maráthi will ordinarily be selected in preference to those who do not possess such knowledge. In the Southern Division candidates who have a knowledge of both Maráthi and Kánarese will similarly have a preferential claim.

(2) Every Mámlatdár in the Northern Division, every Mámlatdár in the Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara Districts of the Southern Division, and every Mámlatdár in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts of the Southern Division whose mother-tongue is not Kánarese, will be required to pass, within a year of his first substantive appointment, an examination before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in one of the vernacular languages specified for his Division in clause (1) which is not his own vernacular, unless he shall have done so before obtaining a substantive appointment. In the Central Division every Mámlatdár whose vernacular is not Maráthi will similarly be required to pass in that language. In the case of Mámlatdárs in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts whose mother-tongue is Kánarese, it will be sufficient if they obtain, within a year of their substantive appointment, a certificate from their Collectors that they possess a satisfactory knowledge of Maráthi for all practical purposes.

†2 (2*a*). In Sind every Mukhtyárkar whose mother tongue is not Sindhi will be required to pass within a year of his first substantive appointment, before the Local Committee, an examination in that language equivalent in difficulty to the Higher Standard test prescribed for Junior Civilians, unless he shall have already done so before obtaining a substantive appointment.

(3) Failure to comply with Rule 2 (2) and 2 (2*a*) will entail stoppage of promotion and a deduction of 10 per cent. from the pay of defaulters.

‡3. The application for permission to appear in the vernacular examination should be forwarded to the Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee through the heads of offices.

§4. Except as provided in rule 1 and clause (2) of rule 2 above, certificates of qualification in a language given by Collectors shall not be allowed to hold good, and the only certificates which can be accepted are those given by the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

CHAPTER V.

Rules relating to Head Accountants.

¶1. (1) No person shall be eligible for the post of Head Accountant who has not passed an examination in Revenue and Financial Accounts before the Permanent Committee at the time of Departmental Examinations of Junior Civil Servants. The Committee shall set the papers in Hope's Forms (as revised by Mr. Symonds) and the Accountant General a searching paper in the Financial Accounts.

Probationary Head Accountants required to pass an examination in Revenue and Financial Accounts.

Subjects of examination.

(2) In making the appointment of Head Accountants selection shall be made, according to the date of passing the examination, from among the Deputy Accountants and other persons permitted to appear for the examination.

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* Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 4406, May 23rd, 1892, and No. 861, dated 26th January 1912.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Depatment, No. 7070, dated 7th October 1904.

‡ Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7809, October 3rd, 1892.

§ Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 1304, February 15th, 1893, and No. 861, dated 26th January 1912.

¶ Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 1418, February 21, 1893, and No. 4406, June 21, 1893.

(3) The examination shall be open to (1) Deputy Accountants, (2) those who hold, or have been promoted from, the position of senior clerk below the Deputy Accountant, (3) Local Fund Accountants, (4) Head Clerks to Collectors and (5) with the permission of the Commissioner, until a sufficient number of passed men is available, to those who do not hold the appointments mentioned above, but who are fit for account work.

Note.—The special sanction of Government is required for the admission to the examination of any other officer (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5365, dated 8th August 1903).

Standard of marks.

*2. 100 marks are to be assigned for the paper on Financial Accounts and 300 for the one on Revenue Accounts. 50 per cent. in each paper and 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for both papers will be required to pass a Candidate, and 75 per cent. to pass with credit.

Head Accountants in Sind.

3. Head Accountants in Sind shall be examined by the Local Examination Committee at Karáchi.

†4. Head Accountants transferred on promotion to a district with the language of which they are not acquainted must pass an examination according to the Higher Standard in that language within one year of their transfer. Failing to do this, they shall be liable to a deduction of 10 per cent. from their pay till they do pass, or are transferred to a district, the language of which they know.

Note.—Commissioners are authorised to exempt Head Accountants from the operation of this rule, provided they are satisfied that the Head Accountants have a sufficiently practical knowledge of the language to perform their duties satisfactorily and are advanced in years (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4108, dated 27th April 1906).

CHAPTER VI.

Rules for admission to, and promotion in, the Subordinate Revenue Service of the Bombay Presidency proper.‡

For regulating admission to, and promotion in, the subordinate revenue service of the Presidency proper exclusive of Sind and the Town and Island of Bombay the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe, with effect from the date of publication, the following rules in supersession of those published under Government Notification No. 4517, dated 14th June 1904, printed at pages 737 to 742 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 16th idem.

(A) General.

I. The subordinate revenue service includes—

(*a*) the subordinate service of the departments of Land Revenue and General Administration below the grade of Mámlatdárs;

(*b*) the subordinate service of the department of Land Records below District Inspectors, provided that the rules for the appointment and promotion of the subordinate Land Records staff published at pages 53 and 54 of the compilation of rules and standing orders relating to the duties and supervision of the Land Records and Agriculture Departments, Bombay Presidency, 1898, shall, as amended from time to time, be construed and applied as forming part of these rules;

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* Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3358, June 14, 1875.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6998, October 9, 1891.

‡ Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 6970, dated 4th August 1910, No. 1212, dated 2nd February 1912, and No. 3385, dated 9th April 1912.

(*c*) officers of the following classes :—

(i) Local Fund clerical establishment,

(ii) political clerks attached to the offices of Collectors and Political Agents,

(iii) trade náka kárkúns,

(iv) Forest Settlement Officers' establishments,

(v) bailiffs under Mámlatdárs and kárkúns attached to Collectors offices in connection with the execution of Civil Court decrees

(vi) stamp kárkúns in the Huzúr treasury,

(vii) clerks and kárkúns holding permanent appointments in the Land Revenue department and employed on work connected with the A'bkári Department in the Collectors' offices, but still treated as members of the Collectors' revenue establishments,

(viii) City and Cantonment Magistrates' establishments,

(ix) Dáng Diván and his clerical establishment.

2. The subordinate revenue department is divided into two branches—the Upper and the Lower. The Upper Branch comprises all appointments the pay of which is not less than Rs. 50 per mensem. The Lower Branch comprises all appointments the pay of which is less than Rs. 50 per mensem. The two branches are separate and distinct and, except as allowed in proviso (*b*) to this rule, members of the Lower Branch will not be promoted to, nor given acting appointments in, the Upper Branch, provided that—

(*a*) posts carrying a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem and upwards in the Account offices may, at the discretion of the Collector, be filled by members of the Lower Branch who are qualified by experience in account work and have shown exceptional aptitude for it, and

(*b*) the Collector may promote from the Lower to the Upper Branch men who have proved to his entire satisfaction that they possess special qualifications for the Upper Branch.

(B) The Upper Branch.

3. A candidate selected for the Upper Branch must be not less than 21 and not more than 25 years of age.

4. The selection of candidates for the Upper Branch shall be made by the Collector of each district from among persons—

(*a*) who have taken the degree of M.A., B.A., LL.B., B.Sc., L.Ag., B.Ag., L.C.E., or the diploma for the higher course granted by the Chiefs' Colleges,

(*b*) who, though not graduates, appear to possess special qualifications for the Branch.

The following points, besides educational qualifications, will be taken into consideration in making the selection: physique, social position, caste and character.

5. The number of appointments to be made under Rule 3 in each district shall be settled by the Commissioner every year on a consideration of the number of vacancies in the Division.

6. On first appointment, a selected candidate will be under the orders of the Collector, and for a period of 18 months will be on probation during which time the Collector will arrange for his obtaining adequate training in revenue and account matters, and in law. While on probation the selected candidate will draw a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem and will be supernumerary to the general staff of the department. At the end of the period of probation he will

be required to pass a qualifying examination*; and on passing will, if he has proved his fitness for retention in the Upper Branch, be confirmed, provided that if no examination is held within one month before the close of the probationary period, the candidate's probation will be extended to the date of the examination next held.

7. A selected candidate failing to pass the qualifying examination at the end of his probation may, at the discretion of the Collector of the district in which he is serving, be allowed to appear at the examination next held; if he then fails, he will forfeit his appointment in the Upper Branch, but will be eligible for admission to the Lower.

8. After confirmation, every member of the Upper Branch, unless specially exempted by the Commissioner, shall serve for a period of not less than two years as Circle Inspector until he obtains a certificate from the Divisional Superintendent of Land Records, endorsed by the Collector, that he has given satisfaction in that capacity. During the first year of his service as Circle Inspector he will be allowed pay at Rs. 35 per mensem and during the second year at Rs. 40 per mensem, any excess over the pay of the appointment to which he is actually posted being met by a personal allowance. If he takes more than two years to obtain a certificate, his pay will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. from the commencement of the third year.

Persons exempted as above by the Commissioner shall not be eligible for appointment as Avalkárkún, Mahálkari or Mámlatdár.

9. A member of the Lower Branch who is promoted to the Upper Branch in exercise of the discretion vested in the Collector under proviso (*b*) to Rule 2 will be required to pass the qualifying examination within a period to be specified at the time of his promotion, but need not go through the Circle Inspector's course before being appointed to a post of Avalkárkún, Mahálkari or Mámlatdár.

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* This qualifying examination will be held twice a year by the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations. The papers set will as follows :—

		Marks.
1.	Judicial Questions to be answered with books	75
2.	Judicial Questions, including questions on the Indian Evidence Act, and the Indian Contract Act, to be answered without books ...	75
3.	Field's Law of Evidence	100
4.	Magisterial Case	50
5.	Revenue Questions, with books	150
6.	Do. without books	150
7.	Paper on Treasury and Local Fund Accounts (with books) ...	100
8.	Paper on Revenue Accounts	75
	Total ...	775

Note 1.—(*a*) A candidate who obtains at least one-half of the marks under each head and at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate in the subjects of the Departmental Examination will be considered to have passed unless the Permanent Committee for special reasons reported see fit to rule otherwise.

(*b*) A candidate who obtains at least 75 per. cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable will be considered to have passed the examination *with credit*.

Note 2.—The following are the heads under which the subjects of the examination are arranged, each head being considered as one subject when calculating the minimum marks entitling a candidate to pass :—

I.—Judicial, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

II.—Revenue, Nos. 5 and 6.

III.—Accounts, Nos. 7 and 8.

Note 3.—Any candidate who obtains the minimum qualifying marks out of the aggregate total for all the subjects and passes in all the subjects in which he is examined but one will not be obliged to present himself again for examination except in the subject in which he may have failed, but he will not be declared to have fully passed until he has successfully undergone examination in every subject; provided that the candidate must, in order to have the benefit of this rule, come up and pass at the next ensuing examination in the one subject in which he may have failed.

10. Promotions after first appointment to all posts will be made by the Collector and will be regulated by considerations of merit, seniority and public expediency.

(C) The Lower Branch.

11. Candidates for admission to the Lower Branch must ordinarily—

(i) be not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age, and

(ii) have passed one or other of the following examinations :—

the School Final Examination,* the European High School Examination, the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, or, in the absence of suitable candidates who have passed one of the foregoing examinations, the Vernacular Final Examination.

But deserving village officers also may be appointed to the Lower Branch irrespective of age and educational qualifications.

12. Appointments to, and promotions in, the Lower Branch will be made by the Collectors. Promotions will be regulated by merit, seniority and public expediency.

13. A candidate selected for the Lower Branch must pass the sub-service departmental examination within three years of the date of appointment; should he fail to pass within that period, he will forfeit his appointment.

(D) Special Appointments.

14. The Commissioners are empowered to sanction at their discretion, for special reasons or to meet special emergencies, appointments and promotions otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing rules.

CHAPTER VII.

Revised rules for admission to, and promotion in, the Subordinate Revenue Service in Sind.

For regulating admission to, and promotion in, the subordinate revenue service in Sind, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules in supersession of all previous rules on the subject :—

Extent of application.

I. For the purposes of these rules, the subordinate revenue service includes—

(*a*) the subordinate service of the departments of Land Revenue, General Administration and Land Records ;

(*b*) officers of the following classes :—

(i) local fund clerical establishment ;

(ii) political clerks attached to the offices of Collectors and Political Agents ;

(iii) trade náka munshis ;

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* Up to 1st August 1913 only, the Matriculation Examination will be accepted in place of the School Final Examination subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) that there is no candidate for the post who has passed the School Final Examination, the European High School Examination, the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, or, for a purely vernacular post, the Vernacular Final Examination, and

(*b*) that the candidate passed the Matriculation Examination not later than 31st December 1909.

(iv) permanent clerical establishments of Forest Settlement Officers and the Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates;

(v) bailiffs under mukhtiarkars and munshis attached to the Collector's office in connection with the execution of civil court decrees;

(vi) stamp munshis in the huzur treasury;

(vii) police accountants and members of the accounts establishment only of the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police;

(viii) clerks and munshis holding permanent appointments in the Land Revenue Department and employed on work connected with the A'bkári Department in the Collector's office, but still treated as members of the Collector's revenue establishments.

(ix) Members of the office establishment of the Sindhi Translator to Government.

(x) Members of the Stamp Department Office, Karáchi.

Qualifications for admission.

II. A candidate must ordinarily—

(1) be not less than 18, and not more than 25, years of age;

(2) have passed one of the educational tests prescribed in rule III.

Educational tests.

III. The educational tests comprise—

(1) the examination for the degree of M.A., B.A., B.Sc., L.Ag. or L.C.E.;

(2) the School Final Examination;

(3) the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce;

(4) the Second Grade Public Service Certificate Examination under the old rules for educational tests, the last of which was held in 1903;

(5) the examination for the Public Service Certificate in vernacular.

NOTE.—Though the Matriculation Examination is not recognised as one of the educational tests, it may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner in Sind, be accepted as a test in special cases only where a specially desirable candidate would otherwise be excluded from Government service.

List and selection of candidates.

IV. (1) Each officer who makes appointments shall keep a list of applicants for admission to such appointments.

(2) No name shall be entered in the list, unless the officer has satisfied himself, personally or from trustworthy recommendations, that the candidate is likely to turn out a useful servant of Government.

(3) The list shall show each candidate's name, father's name, surname, caste, date of birth, native place, educational test passed, date of passing, place in order of merit in examination, any honours gained in examination, reference to testimonials and recommendations, names and appointments of any relatives at the time, or formerly, in Government service, and any other details that may be found necessary or convenient.

(4) On the occurrence of a vacancy, the officer shall ordinarily select the best man on his list at the time, without reference to the date of application or of examination passed.

Examples.

(i) An honours man recently entered may reasonably be preferred to a man who has taken a simple pass degree the year before.

(ii) Good service in a lower appointment of such a kind as to indicate administrative capacity may be held to counterbalance a superior educational qualification.

(5) In making the selection, the officer shall be guided by the fact that superior education is ordinarily the first and most important point to be considered, but not so as to preclude such exceptions as may be necessary—

(*a*) to maintain a due admixture of castes; or

(*b*) to secure men with exceptional qualifications, physical or other, for particular descriptions of work; or

(*c*) to give effect to the principle illustrated in example (ii) to clause (4) of this rule.

(6) Candidates shall be required to state whether their names are entered in the list of any other district or districts with a view to intimation being sent to such district in case of their being appointed.

(7) Ordinarily, the name of a candidate who has refused an appointment shall be struck off the list; but the officer may in his discretion retain on the list—

(*a*) any graduate,

(*b*) any other candidate whom he considers specially eligible, or whose refusal may have been the result of causes entitling him to further consideration.

Subordinate Departmental Examination.

(1) A candidate who is not a graduate may appear for the Subordinate Departmental Examination, as soon as he has received an appointment, whether acting, substantive *pro tem.* or permanent. Until it is passed, his appointment is probationary; and failure to pass within three years from date of first appointment shall ordinarily entail loss of appointment.

(2) Graduates are not required to pass the Subordinate Departmental Examination, except in case of failure to pass the Lower Standard Departmental Examination. In that case, failure to pass at the first Subordinate Departmental Examination held after final failure to pass the Lower Standard Departmental Examination shall ordinarily entail loss of appointment.

Lower Standard Departmental Examination—Graduates.

VI. (1) A graduate appointed to service may appear for the Lower Standard Departmental Examination, provided he satisfies the following conditions:—

(*a*) that he has completed 18 months' service,

(*b*) that, during this period, he has served continuously on duty, in a mukhtiarkar's kacheri for not less than 6 months and has been attached continuously on duty to a survey party for not less than three months.

(*c*) that he is certified to have performed his duties to the satisfaction of the Collector.

(2) A graduate who fails to pass the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on first appearing at it may appear on two more subsequent occasions, subject on each occasion to the production of a fresh certificate as required by clause (1) (*c*) of this rule. Failure to pass within four years from the date of first appointment shall entail the consequences mentioned in rule V (2).

Lower Standard Departmental Examination—Non-graduates.

VII. (1) A non-graduate may appear for the Lower Standard Departmental Examination, provided he satisfies the following conditions:—

(*a*) that he has completed 3 years' service in the Revenue Department from the date of passing the Subordinate Departmental Examination;

(*b*) that he is certified by the Commissioner or Collector to be qualified by merit, industry, character and knowledge for admission to the examination.

(2) A non-graduate who fails to pass the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on first appearing at it may appear on two more subsequent occasions, subject on each occasion to the production of a fresh certificate as required by clause (1) (*b*) of this rule.

Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

VIII. (1) Any graduate or non-graduate who has passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination may appear for the Higher Standard Departmental Examination, provided he is certified by the Head of the office in which he is serving to have performed his duties satisfactorily and to be well prepared for the examination.

(2) Any graduate or non-graduate who fails to pass the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on first appearing at it may appear on one more occasion, subject to the production of the certificate required by clause (1) of this rule.

Standard of Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations.

IX. The standard of marks to be obtained in order to pass the Lower or Higher Standard Departmental Examination shall be that from time to time in force for junior members of the Indian Civil Service.

Promotion to post of mukhtiarkar.

X. No one shall be promoted permanently to the post of mahalkari, or to the post of mukhtiarkar, in either an acting or a permanent vacancy, unless he—

(*a*) has served for not less than one year of which at least six months shall be continuous duty in a mukhtiarkar's kacheri,

(*b*) has been attached to a survey party for not less than three months' continuous duty, and

(*c*) has served for not less than 6 months during the travelling season as a supervising tapadar.

Collectors will arrange from time to time for the temporary appointment to qualifying posts of the men most likely to be shortly eligible for mahalkarishipsand mukhtiarkarships.

Promotions generally.

XI. Subject to the provision contained in rule X, promotion to all posts shall ordinarily be regulated by seniority according to date of appointment, subject to approved service, and subject also to the following provisos :—

(*a*) men who have passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination shall ordinarily have preferential claims over all others ;

(*b*) men who have passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination shall ordinarily have preferential claims over those mentioned in proviso (*c*) ;

(*c*) men who have passed the Subordinate Departmental Examination shall ordinarily have preferential claims over those who have not passed it ;

(*d*) men referred to in provisos (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), respectively, shall ordinarily have *inter se* preferential claims according to date and order of passing ;

(*e*) all preferential claims are subject to the claimant having rendered continuously efficient and approved service, and being in the opinion of the officer making the appointment fully competent to hold the post ;

(*f*) exceptions to this rule may be made in order to secure a due admixture of castes in the various grades of the service.

XII. The Commissioner in Sind is given the right to sanction at his discretion, for special reasons, or to meet special emergencies, appointments and promotions otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing rules.

Special appointments and promotions.

CHAPTER VIII.

**Rules relating to the Examinations of Gazetted Officers of the Salt and Excise Departments.*

1. Every officer already appointed to be or to act as an Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, who has not passed the examinations prescribed in paragraphs 900, 901, 903 and 904 of the Digest of Service Rules, and every officer hereafter appointed to be or to act as an Assistant Collector of $\frac{\text{Salt Revenue}}{\text{Excise}}$ will, unless specially exempted by Government, be required to pass, at the latest, at the first examination held after six months from the date on which he joined his appointment, an examination in the subjects mentioned below; and every officer already appointed to be or to act as an Assistant Collector of Excise who has not passed the examination prescribed in paragraphs 900, 901, 903 and 904 of the Digest of Service Rules will, unless specially exempted by Government, be required to pass, at the latest, at the first examination held after six months from the date of these orders, the examination prescribed by this rule :—

Subjects for Examination.

A. For Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue and Excise—

The Indian Penal Code as amended to date.

The Criminal Procedure Code as amended to date.

Chapters II, VII, IX and X of the Indian Evidence Act as amended to date.

B. For Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue only—

The Salt Acts ... } In force in the Bombay
The Sea Customs Acts ... } Presidency for the time
The Land Customs Acts ... } being.
The Ports and Port Dues Acts ... }

C. For Assistant Collectors of Excise only—

The Bombay A'bkári Act ... } And the rules and orders
The Indian Opium Act ... } in force thereunder.

2. Two papers of questions for Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue and of Excise respectively will be set in the Acts mentioned in Rule 1 :—

(1) For Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue, one paper under A and one paper under B of Rule 1 ;

(2) For Assistant Collectors of Excise, one paper under A and one paper under C of Rule 1.

3. Every officer mentioned in Rule 1 will, unless specially exempted by Government, be required to pass, at the latest, at the first examination held after 12 months from the date of his passing the examination prescribed by Rule 1, or, if he has not been required to pass that examination, at the first examination held after 18 months from the date on which he joined his appointment, an examination in the following Acts and any others which may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government :—

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* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10942, dated 28th October 1908.

For Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue and Excise—

The Indian Penal Code	...	As amended to date.
The Criminal Procedure Code	...	
The Indian Evidence Act	...	

For Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue only—

The Salt Acts	...	In force in the Bombay Presidency for the time being, together with the rules and orders in force under them.
The Sea and Land Customs Acts	...	
The Ports and Port Dues Acts	...	
The Opium Act	...	
The A'bkári Act	...	
The Register of Vessels Act	...	
The Passenger and Pilgrim Ships Acts.		
The Arms Act	...	

Provided that questions on the Pilgrim Ships Act shall not be set so long as Bombay continues to be the only port of departure for pilgrims.

For Assistant Collectors of Excise only—

The same as for Salt, omitting—

The Ports and Port Dues Acts,

The Register of Vessels Acts, and

The Passenger and Pilgrim Ships Acts.

4. Three papers of questions for Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue and of Excise respectively will be set in the Acts mentioned in Rule 3 :—

(1) For Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue :—

I—The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Evidence Act.

II—The Salt and Sea and Land Customs Acts and the rules and orders thereunder.

III—The remaining Acts, rules and orders.

(2) For Assistant Collectors of Excise :—

I—The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Evidence Act.

II—The Opium and A'bkári Acts and the rules and orders thereunder.

III—The remaining Acts, rules and orders prescribed for Assistant Collectors of Excise only.

5. The examinations mentioned in the preceding rules will be held in June and December of each year by the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations, constituted as prescribed in No. 12 of the Rules laid down in Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 6265, dated 22nd June 1908, with the addition of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and A'bkári and, for Salt only, the Collector of Salt Revenue. The questions are to be answered without books. The time allowed for each paper will be 3 hours. 150 marks will be allotted to each paper, except that to the third paper for Assistant Collectors of Excise, under Rule 4 (2), 100 marks only will be allotted. No candidate will be considered to have passed who fails to obtain—

(*a*) 50 per cent. of the marks in each paper, except that in the third paper for Assistant Collectors of Excise under Rule 4 (2) only 40 per cent. of the marks shall be required to pass, and

(*b*) 60 per cent. of the aggregate of the marks for the whole examination.

A candidate who obtains at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examination *with credit*.

6. In addition to the examinations mentioned in the foregoing rules, every officer mentioned in Rule 1 will, unless specially exempted by Government, be required to pass, at the latest, at the first examination held after 18 months from the date on which he joined his appointment, an examination in the vernacular of the $\frac{\text{Range (Salt)}}{\text{District in which he has his head-quarters (Excise)}}$, unless such vernacular be his own language; provided that, if prior to his appointment he shall have passed this examination or one of equal difficulty in the vernacular in question, he shall not be required to pass again in the same vernacular. The vernaculars of the $\frac{\text{Ranges}}{\text{Districts}}$ are as follows:—

Salt Ranges.	Excise Districts.	Vernacular.
Northern Frontier ... Khárághoda ... Surat ...	Ahmedabad (Kaira and Panch Mahals).	Gujaráti.
Thána ... Uran ... Ratnágiri ... Goa Frontier ... Kánara ...	Khándesh (Násik) ... Thána (Kolába) ... Poona (Ahmednagar, Sátára). Sholápur (Bijápur) ...	Maráthi.
	Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara ..	Kánarese.

An Assistant Collector of Excise stationed in Bombay Island may take up either Maráthi or Gujaráti at his option, and, if he has already passed in either of these languages, he need not appear in the other.

7. Every officer mentioned in Rule 1 who has passed in one vernacular language and who at any time before he has completed 15 years' service as an Assistant Collector of $\frac{\text{Salt Revenue}}{\text{Excise}}$ (acting and substantive) joins an appointment in a $\frac{\text{Range}}{\text{District}}$ in the vernacular of which he has not passed, or of which the vernacular is not his own language, will, unless specially exempted by Government, be required to pass an examination in the vernacular of that $\frac{\text{Range}}{\text{District}}$, unless he is within that period transferred to another $\frac{\text{Range}}{\text{District}}$.

The special provision for Bombay Island contained in Rule 6 applies to this rule also.

8. Examinations in languages will be held monthly by the Civil and Military Examination Committee and will be according to the following standard:—

1.	Translation from English	100 Marks.
2.	Translation into English of a vernacular passage and writing a summary in English of vernacular papers read out to the candidate	100 „
3.	Reading and explaining Native papers, and conversation (in cases of local examination according to report of Local Committee)	150 „

Note (*1*).—A candidate who obtains 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examination, and a candidate who obtains at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examination with credit.

Note (*2*).—The papers for translation from English and into English will be of a general literary character, while the *viva voce* examination will be devoted to subjects more immediately connected with the Department in which the candidate is serving. The test in the vernacular examinations will be comprehensive and strict as regards conversation, reading and understanding vernacular papers, and comparatively mild as regards translation from English and vernacular.

9. (1) If an officer serving as Assistant Collector of $\frac{\text{Salt Revenue}}{\text{Excise}}$ fails to pass the examination described in Rule 1 within the period prescribed in that rule, he shall be liable to a deduction of 10 per cent. from his salary until he passes the examination; and if he fails to pass at the first examination held not less than 12 months after the date on which he joined his appointment, he shall be liable to be removed from his appointment.

(2) If such officer shall not have passed the examinations described in Rules 3 and 6—

(*a*) within 12 months from the date of his passing the examination described in Rule 1, he shall be liable to a deduction of 10* per cent. from his salary until he shall have passed both these examinations;

(*b*) within 18 months from the date of his passing the examination described in Rule 1, he shall be liable to be removed from his appointment.

(3) If any officer mentioned in Rule 7 fail to pass the examination required by that rule—

(*a*) within 12 months from the date of his transfer, he shall be liable to a deduction of 10* per cent. from his salary until he passes that examination;

(*b*) within 2 years* from the date of his transfer, he shall be liable to be removed from his appointment.

10. Officers of the Salt Department drawing salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards / Excise Inspectors drawing Rs. 200 and upwards may be examined, if they obtain leave from the Collector of Salt Revenue / Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, to present themselves for any of the above examinations, and, if passed, should receive a certificate of qualification.

CHAPTER IX.

† *Rules for the departmental examination of Probationers in the Imperial Customs Service.*

1. Probationers will be examined in Customs Law and Procedure, and in Hindustáni; but, for the purposes of passing the examination, Customs Law and Procedure and Hindustáni will be treated as two separate parts, and Probationers who pass in one part and fail in the other will be required to pass at the second examination only in that part in which they failed in the first instance.

2. The examination will take place after the close of the first year of each Probationer's service and will be held at the port where he is posted on dates to be fixed by the Government of India. Probationers who fail to pass their first examination will be re-examined after six months, and those who fail to pass the second examination will be given another chance before the expiration of their probationary period of two years. If they fail to pass the third examination, their services will be deemed to be dispensed with under the terms of their agreement.

Customs Law and Procedure.

3. The examination in Customs Law and Procedure will include 3 papers as detailed below:—

Paper.	Description.	Time allowed, hours.	Number of questions.	Maximum marks.	Pass marks
I	A paper to be answered with books, on the Acts and Rules specified in rule 6. This paper will be designed to test the Probationer's general familiarity with the enactments specified, and his capacity for verifying references upon any given case.	3	12	120	80

* *Vide* Government Resolution No. 10584, dated 22nd November 1910.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1588, dated 15th February 1909.

Paper.	Description.	Time allowed, hours.	Number of questions.	Maximum marks.	Pass marks.
II	A paper, to be answered without books, upon the Sea Customs Act, the Tariff Act and Schedules, the Merchandise Marks Act, and the rules and orders issued by the Government of India under these Acts, designed in part to test the Probationer's knowledge of these Acts, and in part to test his general aptitude and judgment in applying them.	3	12	120	60
III	A paper, to be answered with books, on the local Acts, rules and orders in force in connection with Customs work at the port to which the Probationer has been appointed, following the lines of paper I above.	3	12	120	80

There will also be an oral examination designed to test the Probationer's knowledge of the actual work done in the departments to which he has been attached. The time allowed for this examination may extend, at the discretion of the examiner, to one hour; the maximum marks are 90 and the passing marks 60.

4. The examination will be held under the general supervision of the local Customs authorities. The written examination will be held in a room set apart for the purpose, in the presence of the Collector. The oral examination will be conducted by the Collector, assisted by a senior Assistant Collector, in the presence of the Chief Customs Authority.

5. Papers I and II will be set by an officer of the Imperial Customs Service selected by the Government of India, and sent, in sealed covers, to the Collector of Customs at the port where the Probationer to be examined is posted, by whom the covers shall not be opened until the time of examination.

6. The following are the Acts and Rules in which the Probationers are to be examined for the purpose of paper I:—

(1) The Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878.
(2) The Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878.
(3) Rules under the Arms Act.
(4) The Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.
(5) The Indian Explosives Act, IV of 1884.
(6) Rules under the Explosives Act—only that part which deals with the importation of explosives by sea.
(7) The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.
(8) The Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894.
(9) The Petroleum Act, VIII of 1899.
(10) Rules under the Petroleum Act—only those parts which deal with the transport and importation of petroleum.
(11) The Indian Tea Cess Act, IX of 1903.
(12) The Indian Ports Act, XV of 1908.
(13) The Indian Emigration Act, XVII of 1908, omitting Chapters V to VIII.
(14) The Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, I of 1859, sections 1 to 35, and VII of 1880, Chapters I and II.
(15) The Indan Steam-Ships Act, VII of 1884.
(16) The Native Passenger Ships Act, X of 1887.
(17) The Light Dues Acts, IX of 1879 and IX of 1904.
(18) The Pilgrim Ships Act, XIV of 1895.

(19) The Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899.

(20) The Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.

(21) Orders in Council relating to Basses Light dues.

7. For the Acts, the plain texts shall be used as issued by the Legislative Department, with the latest amendments.

8. For paper III, the Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time prescribe the local Rules and Orders in which candidates are to be examined, subject to the approval of the Government of India. Copies of the rules to be used shall be supplied to the Probationer upon his arrival, and he shall be permitted to use the volumes which he has been accustomed to refer to, at the time of examination. The questions for this paper shall be set by the Collector and approved by the Chief Customs Authority.

9. For the oral examination, the Collector shall select two subjects connected with the working of each Department to which the Probationer has been attached, and question the Probationer in order to ascertain the extent of his knowledge of each subject.

With a view to this examination, the Probationer shall be attached, during the first year of his service, for such period as in each case the Collector may consider necessary,—

(1) to the Appraising Department;

(2) to the Gauging Department; and

(3) to such other Department as the Collector may think fit.

10. Each Probationer's answers to papers I and II shall be enclosed by the Collector in a sealed cover, as the examination upon each paper is concluded. Details of the number of the paper, the Probationer's name, the date and the port at which the examination is held, shall be noted on each cover under the Collector's signature. When both papers are completed, the sealed covers will be despatched for the allotment of marks to the officer who set the papers, and will be submitted by the latter to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

11. The answers to paper III will be examined by the Collector, and the marks it is proposed to allot submitted to the Chief Customs Authority for approval. The results, as well as the marks allotted in the oral examination, will be communicated to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to whom copies of the papers set will also be sent.

12. In forwarding the results, the Collector will submit any remarks he wishes to make on the general efficiency and on any special features of each Probationer's work.

Hindustáni.

13. The examination in Hindustáni will include 2 papers and a conversational test as detailed below:—

Paper.	Description.	Time allowed, hours.	Maximum marks.	Pass marks.
I	Translation from English into Urdu of a number of sentences from part I of the Hindustáni Manual specially compiled for the purpose.	2	100	50
II	Translation from Urdu into English of a few passages from Part II of the Manual referred to above.	2	100	50
III	An oral examination in conversation designed to test capacity of the Probationer to make himself understood by lower class natives, and to cross-question them on any simple subject.	¼	20	10

14. Papers I and II will be set by the selected officer referred to in Rule 5 and sent, in sealed covers, to the Collector of Customs at the port where the Probationer to be examined is posted, by whom the covers shall not be opened until the time of examination. The examination, both written and oral, will be conducted as laid down in Rule 4, and the answers to papers I and II will be sent to the officer who set them, for the allotment of marks and submission to the Government of India, as laid down in Rule 10. The result of the oral examination will be communicated to the Government of India as laid down in Rule 11.

CHAPTER X.

* *Rules for the recruitment and organization of the subordinate service in the Customs Department in Bombay.*

Part I.—(For persons employed in branches other than the Preventive.)

1. All non-gazetted appointments in the Customs Department shall be held to constitute the subordinate Customs Service. For the purposes of these rules the Imperial Opium Department shall be regarded as a branch of the Customs Department.

2. The rules relating to the admission of candidates into the lower grades of the public service published under Bombay Government Notification No. 1365, dated the 7th July 1903, Educational Department, or such other rules as may hereafter be made in modification or supersession of them, shall ordinarily apply to all first appointments in the Customs subordinate service. Candidates who are graduates of the University may be accorded preference over other candidates.

3. The Collector shall have the power to appoint to the appraising, gauging and inspecting branches, on the ground of special qualifications for technical duties, persons who may not have satisfied the conditions prescribed in those rules.

4. Every person appointed to the subordinate Customs Service shall be required to appear at the first examination held after he has served for one year in the following subjects :—

A.

(1) Employés who are natives of India and whose vernacular is native to India—

English, comprising hand-writing, spelling and ability to draft clearly and correctly (*vide* rule 7).

B.

The following Acts :—

Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889).

Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) and the Standing Orders under it.

Arms Act (XI of 1878), sections 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 28; with the Government of India's Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, Home Department, and the rules relating to import, export and transport of Arms (1-10 B) published under that notification.

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* *Vide* Government Notifications, Revenue Department, No. 7559, dated 1st August 1907, and No. 10864, dated 30th November 1910.

Tariff Act (VIII of 1894 as amended by Act No. I of 1906) and the schedules thereto.

Transport of Salt Act (XVI of 1879), sections (1—3).

Stamp Act (II of 1899), Schedule I, Articles 15, 26, 34.

Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899), sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, with Import Rules 2, 3, 4, published in the Bombay Government Notification No. 2743 of 22nd April 1890, Revenue Department.

Opium Act (I of 1878), section 3, and the rules relating to import, export, transhipment and re-export.

Bombay A'bkári Act (Bombay V of 1878), sections 3, 9 (*a*, *b* and *c*) and 10 (*a*, *b* and *c*).

Bombay Tobacco Act (Bombay IV of 1857), sections 2 to 9.

Bombay Salt Act (Bombay II of 1890), section 3, clauses *d* to *h* and *k* to *o*, and sections 34, 36, 38, 41, 43 and 44.

C.

Geography of the world—a knowledge of the situation of countries, with their principal sea-ports and of the foreign possessions of European powers will be required.

5. There shall be three papers in all; one on the Sea Customs Act and the Standing Orders under it; one on the other Acts, and one on Geography.

6. A candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the total number of marks n each paper to pass.

7. Handwriting, spelling and the ability to write correct English, prescribed in rule 4 A (1), shall be adjudged from the first two of the papers mentioned in rule 5, 50 marks being assigned for these subjects in the two papers combined, and entered separately from the marks obtained for those papers. But bad handwriting alone may be considered to be a bar to permanent employment.

8. *Vivâ voce* examinations in subjects other than the vernacular shall only be held when the examiners think it necessary to supplement the written papers in the case of a particular examinee.

9. An employé who fails to pass the first examination held after he has served for one year shall not, except under exceptional circumstances, be promoted from the grade in which he may have been at the time of his failure, until he has passed the examination. He shall be allowed to appear again until the first examination after he has served two years, after which he shall be removed from the service unless the Collector considers that there are special reasons for allowing him to appear again.

10. No person shall be confirmed in the gauging branch until he satisfies the Collector of his ability to use the gauging rods and callipers correctly and produces a certificate from the Chemical Analyser to Government of ability to test petroleum and to test liquors by distillation.

11. The passing of an examination under these rules shall not involve the confirmation of a person appointed in the appraising branch until the Collector is satisfied of his general competence to assess the value of various articles.

Part II.—(For persons in the Preventive Department only.)

1. Every officer of the Preventive Department shall be required to appear at the Customs departmental examination held after he has served for one year in the following subjects:—

A.

Officers whose vernacular is native to India—

English, comprising handwriting, spelling and ability to draft clearly and correctly.

B.

Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878).

C.

Arms Act (XI of 1878), sections 1, 4, 6 and 12, with rules regarding import, export and transport of arms published in Government of India Notification No. 518 of 6th March 1879, Home Department.

Explosives Act (IV of 1884), sections 4 (1) to 6, 6 (2) and 17 and the rules to regulate the transport of explosives within the limits of Bombay.

Merchant Shipping Act (VII of 1880), sections 33 to 35, 37, 38, 41, 45, 51 and 52.

Native Passengers Ships Act (X of 1887), sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9 to 11, 13, 15 to 27, 29 and 30.

Opium Act (I of 1878), sections 3, 4, 15, 17, 18, 20 and 21 and Opium Rules 4 to 11, 19, 24 (*a*), 25, 26, 29, 30 and 51.

Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899), sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 and Import Rules (1—22) published in Bombay Government Notification No. 2743, dated 22nd April 1890, Revenue Department.

Tariff Act (VIII of 1894 as amended by Act No. I of 1906) and the schedules thereto.

Bombay Salt Act (Bombay II of 1890), sections 3 (*d*) to (*h*) and (*k*) to (*o*), 38, 41, 43, 44.

Bombay Tobacco Act (Bombay IV of 1857), sections 2 and 6 to 9.

Bombay A'bkári Act (Bombay V of 1878), sections 3 (6) to (13), 9 (*a*, *b*, *c*), 12—37, 39, 41 and 54.

D.

The Standing Orders.

E.

Oral questions on ordinary Preventive Service duties.

F.

Oral questions on the geography of the world, comprising the principal countries, their sea-ports and foreign possessions.

2. A separate written paper shall be set on each of the subjects B, C and D.

3. A candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the total number of marks in each of the subjects in which he is examined.

4. The ability to write and spell English correctly shall be adjudged from the answers to the written papers.

5. Rule 12 in Part I of these rules shall apply equally to all officers and employés of the Preventive Sevice.

Part III (Vernacular).

1. Every officer and clerk of the Customs Department whose vernacular is English shall be required to appear for an examination in Hindustani after he has served for one year. The Hindustani Manual compiled by Mr. G. A. Thomas, B.A , I. C. S., is prescribed as the basis for this test.

2. The examination in Hindustani will consist of—

(*a*) Translation from English into Urdu of a number of sentences from Part I of the Hindustani Manual.

(*b*) Translation from Urdu into English of a few passages from Part II of the Manual referred to above.

(*c*) An examination in conversation designed to test the capacity of the officer to make himself understood by lower class natives and to cross question them on any simple subject.

3. A candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the total number of marks in Hindustani.

4. The examination in Hindustani shall be held every six months. Candidates will be allowed to appear for the Hindustani examination independently of the other part of the examination, but shall not be considered to have wholly passed until they have succeeded in all parts of the examination.

5. The Collector shall have power to exempt from the Hindustani test persons who have been appointed to posts on account of special knowledge and who will not be required to use Hindustani throughout their service in the Customs Department. Such exemption will be reported for the Commissioner's approval.

CHAPTER XI.

** Revised rules relating to the Examinations of Gazetted Forest Officers.*

1. Forest Officers of the grade of Extra Assistant Conservator and upwards will be required to pass examinations in the following subjects :—

(*a*) Language.

(*b*) Land Revenue and Criminal Law.

(*c*) Forest Law.

(*d*) Procedure and Accounts.

2. (*a*) Examinations in languages will be held monthly by the Civil and Military Examination Committee. The examination according to the Lower Standard will comprise—

1.	Translation from English	125 Marks.
2.	Translation into English of a vernacular passage and writing a summary in English of vernacular papers read out to the candidate	125 „
3.	Reading and explaining vernacular papers and conversation. (in cases of local examination according to report of Local Committee)	150 „

(*b*) The examination according to the Higher Standard will comprise—

1.	Translation from English	100 Marks.
2.	Translation into English of a vernacular passage and writing a summary in English of vernacular papers read out to the candidate	100 „
3.	Reading and explaining vernacular papers and conversation (in cases of local examination according to report of Local Committee)	150 „

The candidate must show an unimpaired acquaintance with the vernacular the papers selcted as tests being of a more difficult description than those in the examination according to the Lower Standard. The candidate's power

* Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 6548, dated 6th July 1909, No. 7083, dated 25th July 1911, and No. 8907, dated 27th September 1912.

of explaining himself clearly in the vernacular is to be tested by an argument of some difficulty such as may occur in official business.

(*c*) The examination in Hindustáni will comprise—

1.	Translation *viva voce* into English from a fairly written Hindustáni letter or petition	100 Marks.
2.	Written translation into Hindustáni from an ordinary English narrative or from a letter or petition or a Government order or regulation	100 „
3.	Conversation on ordinary subjects, including Commercial, Revenue and Magisterial matters, especially in connection with Forests, to test the candidate's capability of understanding and making himself understood in a conversation on such subjects	150 „

(*d*) Examinations in subjects (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of rule 1 will be held in June and December of every year by the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations, to which a Conservator of Forests or a Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of a Circle will be appointed from time to time as an additional member.

The test in Land Revenue and Criminal Law, Forest Law and Procedure and Accounts will be as follows:—

Land Revenue and Criminal Law ... 150 Marks.

The Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act No. V of 1879), Chapters I and II; of Chapter V, sections 37 to 44; of Chapter VI, section 62, clause 2; and Chapter IX; rules 37 and 38, 91 to 95 (Trees) and 97 to 99-A (Boundary Marks) of the rules under section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code; the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as amended up to date, Chapters II, IV, V, IX, X, XVI, sections 319—358, XVII, sections 378—389, 403—420, 441, and 447, XVIII, sections 478—489 and XXIII; the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) as amended up to date, Chapter I, sections 4 and 5, with Schedule II so far as it relates to the chapters and sections of the Indian Penal Code above mentioned and to offences against other laws, Chapters II, sections 9 to 17, III, sections 31 to 33, 36 and 37 with Schedules III and IV; Chapters IV, V, sections 54 and 59, XVI, XVII, XX, XXI and XXXIX; the Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872), Chapters II, VII, IX and X.

Forest Law ... 150 Marks.

The Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), as modified up to date, with all the rules and orders published and in force at the time being under that Act.

Procedure and Accounts ... 150 Marks.

Not more than 12 questions from—

(*a*) such portions of the Forest Department Code as have been applied to the Bombay Forest Department;

(*b*) the chapter relating to Forests in the Compilation of Standing Orders of Government in the Revenue Department, in so far as it is not covered by the examination in Forest Act;

(*c*) rules which have been published under the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Arms Act (XI of 1878), the A'bkári Act (V of 1878) and are in force at the time being and apply to the Forest officers in the Forest Department of the Presidency.

(*d*) Standing Orders of the Accountant General.

NOTE 1.—In any of the examinations mentioned in this rule a candidate who obtains at least 50 per cent. of the marks for each subject and also at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examination. A candidate who obtains at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable will be considered to have passed the examination with credit.

NOTE 2.—No books will be allowed to be used in the examination in the subject prescribed in rule 1 (*c*). For the examination in the subject prescribed in rule 1 (*b*) and (*d*) the use of books will be allowed.

3. For the purposes of these rules, the following vernaculars shall be held to be those of the different Forest Divisions :—

Circle.	Division.	Vernacular.
Central ...	All divisions	Maráthi.
Southern	Belgaum	Maráthi.
	Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kánara ...	Kánarese.
	Working Plans Division ...	Kánarese or Maráthi as the Conservator may prescribe.
Northern	Thána and Kolába	Maráthi.
	Surat and Panch Mahál ...	Gujaráti.
	Working Plans Division ...	Maráthi or Gujaráti as the Conservator may prescribe.
Sind ...	All divisions	Sindhi.

4. Every officer shall present himself for examination according to the Higher Standard in the vernacular of the division in which he is serving, or, if that be his own language, in one other of the vernaculars mentioned in Rule 3, at the latest at the first meeting of the Committee after he has been twelve months in the service in this country, whether as Assistant Conservator of Forests, or as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, and should he fail to pass within three years from the date of his joining the service in the Presidency, he will be liable to the stoppage of pay prescribed in Rule 7: provided that every officer selected under clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) of No. 1 of the rules for appointment to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 10632, dated 29th October 1907, shall be required to pass the examination prescribed by this rule before actual appointment to that service.

5. In addition to the examination in language above described, any officer of the Forest Department of less than 15 years' standing, who may be transferred from one division to another division, in the vernacular of which he has not passed according to the Higher Standard, will be required to pass within two years of his transfer an examination according to the Higher Standard in the vernacular of his new division, unless that vernacular be his own language ; and in the event of his failing to do so, he will be liable to the stoppage of his pay prescribed in Rule 7 : provided that where an officer has already passed a compulsory examination according to the Higher Standard in two vernaculars he will on any subsequent transfer be required to pass an examination by the Lower Standard only in the vernacular of his new division within one year of his transfer and will be allowed to appear for examination in that vernacular according to the Higher Standard. On his passing by the Lower Standard within the prescribed period or by the Higher Standard within two years of his transfer he will be entitled to the rewards described in Rule 8.

6. Every officer shall present himself for examination in subjects (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), mentioned in Rule 1, at the latest at the first examination held by the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations after he has been twelve months in the service in this country, whether as Assistant Conservator of Forests, or as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests ; and should he fail to pass the examination at the latest at the first examination held by the Committee after he has been three years in such service, he shall be liable to the stoppage of pay prescribed in Rule 7.

7. Any officer who fails to pass the examinations prescribed in Rules 4, 5 and 6 above within the prescribed period shall be liable to have the last increment of his pay deducted and to have no further increment allowed to him until he passes the examination, or the necessity for his passing it terminates in accordance with the provisions of these rules : provided that this rule shall not extend to the refund of pay drawn before the date of the examination.

8. No reward shall be payable for passing in two compulsory languages under Rules 4 and 5, but on passing further vernacular examinations under Rule 5 within the prescribed period, or the optional examinations referred to in Rules 9 and 10, an officer shall be entitled to the following rewards, *viz.* :—

Rs. 250 for passing in a vernacular by the Lower Standard;

„ 500 for passing in a vernacular by the Higher Standard;

provided that when the officer concerned is a Native of India as defined in Article 37 of the Civil Service Regulations he shall be entitled to receive a reward equal to two-thirds of the above sums.

9. An officer of over 15 years' standing who is transferred to a division in the vernacular of which he has not passed may present himself for examination in the vernacular of his new division, unless that vernacular is his own language, and in the event of his passing will be entitled to the rewards described in Rule 8; provided that the examination according to the Lower and the Higher Standard is passed within one and two years, respectively, of his transfer to the new division.

10. An officer who has passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular of the division in which he is serving and in the vernacular of the division or divisions, if any, in which he has previously served may, at any time subsequently, present himself for examination in any of the other vernacular languages mentioned in Rule 3 which is not his own language, and in the event of his passing will be entitled to the rewards described in Rule 8; provided that no officer shall be allowed, without the previous sanction of Government, to present himself under this rule more than twice for examination by either Standard in the same language.

11. An officer whose own language is not Hindustáni may at any time offer himself for examination in that language, and in the event of his passing will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 250; provided that no officer shall be allowed without the previous sanction of Government to present himself more than twice for the examination.

CHAPTER XII.

* *Rules for the Examination in Vernacular Languages of Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service.*

I. Every officer of the Indian Agricultural Service is required to pass an examination in a selected vernacular language within two years of the date of his arrival in India or of his first appointment to the service, whichever is later; but the Local Government may, for special reasons, extend the period for passing in any particular case. Failure to pass within the prescribed period will, in the absence of such special orders as the Local Government may issue to the contrary, entail loss of appointment or stoppage of increments of pay.

II. The compulsory vernacular will, for officers serving under the Government of India, be Hindustáni, and, for officers serving under Local Governments, be such language as the Local Government may prescribe in each case. The examination will be conducted by such officer or officers as the Local Government may appoint for the purpose.

III. The examination will include the following subjects:—

	Marks.
(1) Transliteration and translation of a printed passage selected from a newspaper, suitable official report or the like	50
(2) Translation into the vernacular of an English passage similarly selected	50
(3) Dictation into the vernacular of a simple passage in English.	50
(4) Conversation in the vernacular	150
Total ...	300

* G. R., R. D., No. 9620, dated 1st October 1907.

NOTES.—(*a*) The passages selected should be of a general character or should specially deal with agricultural matters, and not with specialized revenue or magisterial reports.

(*b*) The conversation test should show that the candidate is able to converse freely and at first hand both with the educated classes and with the village cultivators, but should not include technical expressions concerned with subjects other than Agriculture.

A candidate who obtains 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examination.

IV. When an officer, who has not yet passed in his compulsory vernacular, is required by reason of transfer or for any other cause, to pass in a different compulsory language, the limit of time laid down in Rule I shall run from the date of the order requiring him to pass in a new language.

V. No officer is required to pass in more than one vernacular; but every officer is expected, in order to increase his usefulness, to make himself familiar with the vernacular of the province in which he happens to be serving. No reward will be given for passing in a first compulsory language, but for passing in any other vernacular language, a knowledge of which is, in the opinion of the Local Government, likely to add to his efficiency in the performance of his duties, an officer will receive a reward of Rs. 250 for the Lower Standard and of Rs. 500 for the Higher Standard, the examination in such cases being the same as that prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service.

VI. In the case of officers of the Imperial Agricultural Department, the Government of India will exercise the powers of a Local Government under these rules.

VII. These rules will apply to officers now in the service, subject to the conditions of their respective agreements, and to such orders as they may have already received from their respective Local Government.

Appointments in the Indian Agricultural Service.

1. The appointments in the Indian Agricultural Service include those of Deputy Director of Agriculture, Superintendent of Government Farms, Agricultural Chemist, Economic Botanist, Mycologist, Entomologist, Principals and Professors of Agriculture, Chemistry and Botany at Agricultural Colleges, and the like. Some of these are included in the Imperial Department of Agriculture under the direct control of the Government of India, but the majority are included in the Departments of Agriculture of the several provinces of India. In some cases candidates will be appointed direct to these posts, but in most cases they will be appointed as supernumeraries, will undergo a further course of training in India in Indian agriculture, and will be appointed to posts on the regular establishment as vacancies occur.

2. Appointments are made by the Secretary of State for India as occasion may require, and applications regarding them should be addressed to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S. W.

3. Candidates must, as a rule, be not less than 23 nor more than 30 years of age. Exceptions will be made as regards the maximum limit only in the case of appointments requiring special qualifications. Candidates must furnish evidence of having received a good general education, and of possessing a thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture or of the particular science required for the appointment applied for. Preference is given to British-born subjects and to distinguished graduates of some University in the British Empire.

4. Applications should be submitted upon the form provided for the purpose and should be accompanied by the testimonials setting forth fully the candidate's personal and professional qualifications and practical experience.

5. Candidates whose applications are selected for consideration will be required to present themselves for an interview with an official at the India Office. In selecting candidates for appointment, weight will be given to the

possession of (*a*) a University degree in honours in science or the diploma of a recognized school of agriculture, or other like distinction; (*b*) qualifications in a special science according to the nature of the vacancy to be filled; (*c*) practical experience. Importance is also attached to bodily activity and ability to ride, and selected candidates have to undergo an examination by the Medical Board of the India Office as to their physical fitness for service in India.

6. Newly appointed officers are required, before leaving this country, to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State embodying the conditions of their appointment. They are also required to leave for India within three months of their appointment by the Secretary of State, and are provided at the expense of Government with a first-class passage to India, the cost of which they will be required to refund if they voluntarily relinquish the service of Government before the close of three years from the date of appointment. In the event of an officer being compelled by ill-health to give up the service within that period, a first-class passage to England will be provided at the expense of Government. Pay commences from the date of arrival in India.

7. An officer appointed to the Agricultural Service, whether as a supernumerary or otherwise, and whatever his initial salary may be, will be on probation India for three years. He will be required to pass an examination in a ernacular language within two years of his arrival in India or of his first ppointment to the Service, whichever is later. His appointment may be ncelled for failure to pass his examination, or at any time for unfitness or isconduct. At the end of his three years' term of probation, the Government India will decide whether to retain or dispense with his services.

8. Officers of the Agricultural Service are expected to give their whole time to the duties of the service, and are liable to transfer from one appointment or province to another.

9. The salary attached to posts in the Indian Agricultural Service will ordinarily be—

	Rs. per mensem
For the first year ...	... 400
„ second year ...	... 430
„ third year ...	... 460
„ fourth and subsequent years ...	500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,000 a month.

In addition, Principals of Agricultural Colleges will be granted a local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Candidates who are required to undergo a further course of training in India under paragraph 1 above will be appointed on this scale of salary, commencing on a pay of Rs. 400. Where for special reasons a candidate is recruited for direct appointment to one of the regluar posts under paragraph 1, his initial pay will be determined with reference to the special qualifications and the length of European experience required for the appointment for which he is specially selected, but his subsequent increments of salary will be regulated by the foregoing scale.

No exchange compensation allowance will be given, and free quarters will not usually be provided.

10. Members of the Indian Agricultural Service draw travelling allowances for journeys on duty as officers of the first class under the Civil Service Regulations.

11. On being confirmed in his appointment, a probationer will become eligible, as from the date of his arrival in India, for leave allowances and pension, under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations applicable to the Department. These regulations are liable to be modified by the Government of India from time to time. Copy of an abstract of them will be supplied on application to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S. W.

12. Retirement is ordinarily required at 55 years of age, but an officer may for special reasons be retained after attaining that age.

CHAPTER XIII.

Rules for the examination in vernacular languages of officers filling superior appointments in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department.

I. Every officer of the Civil Veterinary Department is required to pass an examination in the vernacular of the Province in which he is serving within two years of the date on which he is posted to the Province. Failure to pass within the prescribed period will, in the absence of such special orders as the Local Government may issue to the contrary, entail loss of appointment or stoppage of increments of pay. But the Local Government may, for special reasons, extend the period for passing in any particular case; and the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, may also extend the period, up to a limit of three years, in respect of officers serving directly under his orders.

II. It is left to Local Governments to fix the compulsory vernacular. Subject to any orders that the Local Government in each Province may pass in this respect, the compulsory vernacular in which Civil Veterinary officers are required to pass is Hindustani, except in Madras and Burma. Officers serving in Burma will ordinarily be required to pass in Burmese. Officers serving in Madras are required to pass in either Tamil, Telegu or Hindustáni as the Local Government may decide.

III. The examination will be conducted by such officer or officers as the Local Government may appoint for the purpose, and will include the following subjects:—

(1) Transliteration and translation of a printed passage selected from a newspaper, suitable official report or the like.

(2) Translation into the vernacular of an English passage similarly selected.

(3) Dictation into the vernacular of a simple passage in English.

(4) Conversation in the vernacular.

NOTES.—(*a*) The passages selected should be of a general character or should specially deal with veterinary matters, and not with specialised revenue or magisterial reports.

(*b*) The conversation test should show that the candidate is able to converse freely and at first hand both with the educated classes and with the village cultivators, but should not include technical expressions concerned with subjects other than veterinary science.

(*c*) It is left to Local Governments to issue instructions as to the conduct of the examination and the proportion of marks required to qualify for passing, but at least half the total marks of the examinations should be allotted for the conversation test.

IV. When an officer, who has not yet passed in his compulsory vernacular, is required by reason of transfer or for any other cause to pass in a different compulsory language, the limit of time laid down in Rule I shall run from the date of the order requiring him to pass in a new language.

V. (1) An officer will receive no reward for passing the first compulsory language.

(2) For passing in any compulsory language after the first he will receive a reward of Rs. 250.

(3) For passing in any other language, a knowledge of which is in the opinion of the Local Government likely to add to his efficiency in the performance of his duties, he will receive a reward of Rs. 250 for the Lower Standard and Rs. 500 for the Higher Standard, the examination being on the same lines as are prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service, subject to the observance of the instructions to Note (*a*), Rule III, in the selection of passages for the examination.

VI. In the case of officers serving directly under the Imperial Government, the Government of India will exercise the powers of a Local Government under these rules.

*Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 12025, dated 24th November 1908.

VII. These rules will apply to civilian officers now in the Civil Veterinary Department, subject to the conditions of their respective agreements, and to such orders as they may have already received from their respective Local Governments.

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1. The compulsory vernacular referred to in Rule II, in which Civil Veterinary officers are required to pass, should be Hindustáni in this Presidency.

2. The examination of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department of this Presidency should be conducted by the Civil and Military Examination Committee, and the Director of Agriculture should be requested to take part in the examination.

3. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that 300 marks should be assigned for the examination of the Civil Veterinary officers to be held under the new rules as shown below, and that the exercises under (1) and (2) should be required to be written :—

	Marks.
(1) Transliteration and translation of a printed passage selected from a newspaper, suitable official report or the like ...	50
(2) Translation into the vernacular of an English passage similarly selected	50
(3) Dictation into the vernacular of a simple passage in English ...	50
(4) Conversation in the vernacular	150
Total ...	300

NOTE.—A candidate who obtains 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks may be considered to have passed the examination.

4. The other languages, referred to in Rule V (3), the knowledge of which is, in the opinion of Government, likely to add to the efficiency of an officer in the performance of his duties are—

Maráthi	for an officer serving in	Central Division, Southern Division except Kánara, Dhárwár and Bijápur, and Thána in the Northern Division.
Gujaráti	,, ,,	Northern Division except Thána; Bombay.
Kánarese	,, ,,	Southern Division except Kolába and Ratnágiri.
Sindhi	,, ,,	Sind.

The Lower Standard of the examination referred to in the rule should be as follows :—

	Marks.
(1) Translation from English	125
(2) Translation into English of a vernacular passage and writing a summary in English of vernacular papers read out to the candidate	125
(3) Reading and explaining vernacular papers and conversation (in cases of local examination according to report of local committee)	150
Total ...	400

The Higher Standard of the examination should be the same as that prescribed for Civilians in No. 24 of the rules published in Government Notification No. 6265, dated 22nd June 1908, namely—

	Marks.
(1) Translation from English	100
(2) Translation into English of a vernacular passage and writing a summary in English of vernacular papers read out to the candidate	100
(3) Reading and explaining vernacular papers, and conversation (in cases of local examination according to report of local committee)	150
Total ...	350

In both the standards, a candidate who obtains 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks may be considered to have passed the examination.

CHAPTER XIV.

**Rules regarding the admission of Military Officers to the Political Department of the Government of Bombay.*

I. For the future all applications by Military Officers for political employ should be submitted officially through the proper channels with information in the forms A and B published herewith. Such applications will be considered in the Political Department, and the candidate will be duly informed, through the Military authorities, whether his name has or has not been registered. Officers are not eligible for appointment to the Political Department, until they have passed all the prescribed examinations for admission to the Indian Army. The name of an accepted candidate for the Political Department will be removed from the list if he obtains any other permanent extra regimental employ, *e.g.*, in the Political Department of the Government of India or in the Military Accounts Department.

II. The names of officers with more than four† years' service will be struck off the existing list of candidates. In future names will ordinarily be removed from the list when the candidate completes four† years' Army service or attains the age of 25 years.

III. In making selections much weight will be given to linguistic attainments, especially in the languages marginally cited.

Marathi, Gujaráti and Arabic.

IV. A Military Officer selected for the Political Department, Bombay, will be posted to an appointment in that Department, but his employment in the Department will be regarded as probationary for a period of two years, during which he will be required to pass the tests prescribed below—

A.—An examination in the Vernacular of the Agency to which he is posted identical with that prescribed for Assistant Collectors, *vide* Rules 22, 23 and 24, Chapter I, Section I.

B.—An examination in Judicial and Political subjects similar to the Lower Standard Departmental Examination prescribed for Assistant Collectors.

The scheme will be as follows:—

Judicial.

		Marks.
1.	(*a*) Judicial questions to be answered with books ...	100
	(*b*) Judicial questions on the following Acts to be answered without books:—	100
	The Indian Penal Code as amended.	
	The Code of Criminal Procedure as amended.	
	The Evidence Act as amended.	
	The Indian Contract Act, 1872, as amended.	
	The Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules under that Act.	
	The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and the rules under that Act.	
	The European Vagrancy Act, 1874, as amended.	
	The Indian Railway Act.	
	The Telegraph Act as amended.	
		Marks.
2.	Markby's Elements of Law	100

Political.

3. In place of the Revenue part of the Departmental Examination for Covenanted Civilians the candidate will be required —

* Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 2199, dated 26th March 1909.

† *Vide* Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 4896, dated the 23rd July 1910.

		Marks
(*a*)	To answer a general paper in Aitchison's Treaties of the Bombay Presidency with special reference to the Agency in which he is serving and to the historical chapter of Cambell's *Gazetteer* of that Agency, or in the case of Aden to any Account selected by the candidate and approved by the Resident.	75
(*b*)	To draw up a report, with his conclusions thereon, upon a case placed before the candidate who will be allowed to consult any treaties, laws, or books of reference that are required.	75
4.	A paper will be set in Lee-Warner's "The Native States of India" (Macmillan & Co.).	100

The papers in those subjects which are not prescribed for the Civil Service Departmental Examination will be set by the Secretary or Under Secretary to Government, Political Department, and in other subjects the papers will be those set for the Lower Standard of the Departmental Examination for Assistant Collectors. In each of the four groups of subjects to which marks are assigned under Judicial and Political in the above scheme the candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the total number of marks assigned and 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks for all subjects in order to pass. Candidates obtaining 80 per cent. of the total and 50 per cent. in each minor head will be passed with credit.

V. All officers who join the Political Department in gazetted appointments are to be considered as probationers until they have passed the exmination as above prescribed ; and any officer who fails to pass the Political Departmental Examination within two years after his appointment will *ipso facto* lose his appointment and his services will be immediately replaced at the disposal of the Military authorities.

* V. (*a*) During the period of an officer's probation, reports on his work and general suitability for the Political Department will be submitted once every six months by the Political Officer under whom he is serving. Should an officer marry during this period, he will ordinarily revert to military duty.

VI. No officer will be confirmed in the Department, unless, in addition to passing the examinations as above prescribed, his retention is recommended by the senior Political authority under whom he has been serving, in terms and on grounds which are accepted as sufficient by the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.

VII. A Junior Political Officer who has passed in one vernacular language shall, on being moved to an Agency in the vernacular language of which he has not passed, be liable to pass in the vernacular language of the new Agency within two years after joining his appointment, and on his failing so to do a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from his salary until he passes or is removed to an Agency the vernacular of which is different. "Junior Political Officer" in this rule means an officer with less than 10 years' service in the Political Department at the time of his transfer to a new Agency.

VIII. Political Officers who have passed before the Civil and Military Examination Committee an examination in any language shall not be required under these rules to undergo any re-examination in the same language by an equivalent or inferior standard.

IX. Any officer of the Political Department desirous of being examined in Judicial and Political subjects according to the above rules will submit an application for leave to appear before the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations in June or December through his superior officer before such date as will be notified in the *Government Gazette* from time to time.

X. Nothing in the present rules is intended to interfere in any way with the absolute discretion of the Governor in Council to select for political employ, without reference to age or length of service, any officer whom he may consider specially qualified therefor.

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* *Vide* Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 1647 dated 22nd February 1912.

Information to be supplied by a Military candidate for Political employ.

1. Name and profession of father ...	1.
2. Date of candidate's birth	2.
3. Where educated	3.
4. Language qualifications, stating degree of proficiency and examinations (if any) passed in each.	4.
5. Brief statement of how and where Army service has been passed.	5.
6. Particulars as to any active service in the field.	6.
7. Whether married or single.	7.
8. Names of any near relatives who have served or are serving in India.	8.
9. Names of persons, other than immediate Military superiors, who can testify to character and qualifications.	9.

B

Information to be supplied by the Officers Commanding ——— Regiment respecting Lieutenant ———, an applicant for Political employ.

(This form should be forwarded through the proper channel for transmission with remarks to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.)

1. How long have you been acquainted with Lieutenant———?	1.
*2. Would you recommend him for the appointment of Adjutant?	2.
*3. Do you consider him suited for Staff employ?	3.
*4. Is he popular—	4.
(*a*) with his brother British Officers and in Society generally?	(*a*)
(*b*) with the Native ranks?	(*b*)
*5. Do you consider that he shows tact in dealing with natives of India?	5.
6. Give the Medical Officer's opinion respecting his physique and general health.	6.
7. Is he of active habits and proficient in field sports?	7
8. Is he a good, bad or indifferent horseman?	8
*9. Do you consider him to be in general ability above, up to, or under the average of his rank and service?	9.
10. Has Lieutenant———in any way specially distinguished himself?	10.
11. Add any general remarks you may have to offer in respect to his ability, character, &c.	11.

* It will be convenient if reasons are given for the replies to these questions, which should be answered in some detail.

CHAPTER XV.

Rules Relating to the Appointment and Examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

PART I.

These rules are applicable to all officers entering the Cantonment Magistrates' Department after the 25th January 1893; and to those officers, confirmed as Cantonment Magistrates before that date, who have elected to serve under these rules.

1. Officers serving in the Department form an Imperial Service under the Army Department of the Government of India whose administration is under the control of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

2. Appointments to the Judge Advocate General's Department will be given preferentially to the members of the above service, who qualify for this Department by passing the prescribed examination. Candidates for the Judge Advocate General's Department will, from time to time, be attached to the Judge Advocate General's office for a period of three months, in order to obtain a knowledge of English law and procedure.

3. Officers of the Indian Army are alone eligible for appointment to the Cantonment Magistrates' Department. Those desirous of such appointment will apply to the Quarter Master General in India, through the usual channel, forwarding with the application a copy of their record of service made up to date.

4. In the Bombay Presidency the Cantonment Magistracies constituted sole charges are those of Poona, Kirkee, Belgaum, Karáchi and Manora, and Ahmednagar.

5. Magistrates or Assistant Magistrates will be permitted to revert to Military duty, on giving reasonable notice, at any time up to three years from the date of their substantive appointment; and thereafter up to ten years, they may be permitted to revert with the approval of the Local Government and of the Commander-in-Chief. They will not be considered to be in permanent civil employ until they have no longer the option of reverting to Military duty; and for the first three years from the date of their substantive appointment, during which they can exercise this option, they will be seconded in their regiments. After ten years officers will no longer be eligible for return to Military duty unless selected for appointment to the Judge Advocate General's Department. The Government of India will, however, retain the power of directing an officer's return to Military duty at any time for inefficiency in the work of the Department.

6. Substantive service commences from the date on which an officer is confirmed in his appointment.

7. Ordinarily a Military officer before appointment to a Cantonment Magistracy will be required to pass a preliminary examination as detailed in Rule 16 in the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act, the Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, except the provisions declared by Section 7 not to extend to Provincial Small Cause Courts, and the District Police Act, all with books; and in the Cantonments Act and Code without books.

This examination is the same in all Provinces, and is equivalent in difficulty to the corresponding portion of the Lower Standard for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service. It must be passed in the Province in which the candidate is serving, whether temporarily as a Cantonment Magistrate or with troops.

8. After appointment to be a Cantonment Magistrate, and before receiving the higher rate of pay laid down in Rule 9 of these rules, a Military officer will be required to pass a further examination as described in Rule 17.

In any case in which an officer has not in qualifying for the Indian Staff Corps passed by the Higher Standard in the vernacular of the Province in which

he is serving, he must pass by the Higher Standard, or by such other test as may have been especially sanctioned by the Government of India, in the vernacular of that Province.

9. The number of appointments in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department and the rates of staff pay are as under :—

	Staff pay. Rs.
1 Inspecting Officer of Cantonments* (graded as a Deputy Quarter Master General)	1,000
3 First Grade Magistrates	700
6 Second Grade Magistrates	600
31 Magistrates—	
(I) After ten years' substantive service ...	500
(II) After five years' substantive service ...	400
(III) On passing the Departmental Higher Standard Examination	300
(IV) On passing the Departmental Lower Standard Examination	250
(V) On first appointment	200
8 Assistant Magistrates as above, but maximum ...	300

10. The allowance of Rs. 200 a month, in addition to staff corps pay of rank, admissible on first appointment, will be considered as staff salary; and the acting allowance of an officiating officer will accordingly be calculated under Articles 114 and 115 of the Civil Service Regulations. The additional allowance of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 a month admissible to a substantive Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate on passing the Departmental Lower and Higher Standard Examination, respectively, will however, be admissible in full to an officiating officer. The salary of an officer officiating for an absentee, who is under the leave rules for the staff corps (1886), will be regulated in the same way as if the absentee were subject to the Military Furlough Rules, 1868.

11. Promotion to two highest grades, which carry a staff pay of Rs. 700 and Rs. 600 a month, respectively, will be made entirely by selection. The receipt of an increased rate of pay, after five or ten years' substantive service, will depend upon the manner in which a Magistrate is reported on. Recommendations for the grant of an increased rate of pay, as well as for promotion to the grades of Rs. 600 and Rs. 700, will be made by the Quarter Master General in India to the Government of India, based on the reports received as to the administrative capacity and judicial work of Magistrates.

12. Service as Assistant Magistrate will count towards the rate of staff pay of an officer who may be subsequently confirmed as Magistrate.

13. An officer who has not passed the preliminary examination will only be permitted to act as a Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate for a period of three months, unless exceptional circumstances justify his retention beyond that period.

An officer appointed to act as a Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate without having passed the preliminary examination will be required to pass the Departmental Lower Standard Examination before being confirmed in his appointment.

14. Officers are liable to transfer from one Cantonment to another, irrespective of the Commands or Provinces in which they may be serving.

15. Examinations for Cantonment Magistrates will be held every six months, at the same time and place as the Departmental Examinations, *i. e.*, at Bombay or Poona under the supervision of the Permanent Committee for

* Tentative appointment for eight years.

Departmental Examinations on such dates in June and December as may be notified to the Examinees by order of the President. The papers will be set by the officers who set the judicial papers in the Departmental Examinations for Assistant Collectors and others.

16. The preliminary examination will include only the subjects named in Rule 7, and will be equivalent in difficulty to the corresponding portion of the Lower Standard Examination for Assistant Collectors. It will consist of the following papers :—

	Marks.
(1) Questions in the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the District Police Act, to be answered with books	100
(2) Questions in the Indian Evidence Act, the Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, except the provisions declared by Section 7 not to extend to Provincial Small Cause Courts, to be answered with books	100
(3) Questions in the Cantonments Act and Code, to be answered without books	100

A candidate must obtain 50 marks in each paper, and an aggregate of 180 marks, to pass this examination.

The Further Examination.

17. The further examination in law shall be equivalent in difficulty to the Lower Standard Departmental Examination for Assistant Collectors, and shall consist of the following papers :—

		Marks.
Subject I ...	1. (*a*) Judicial Questions, to be answered with books ...	100
	(*b*) Question in the Cantonments Act and Code, to be answered without books .	50
	2. Magisterial case	50
Subject II ...	3. Questions in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, except the provisions declared by Section 7 not to extend to Provincial Small Cause Courts, and the Indian Evidence Act, to be answered without books.	100

The examination in Language shall be according to the standard shown below :—

Subject III...	1. Translation from English ...	125
	2. Translation into English of a vernacular passage and writing a summary in English of vernacular papers read out to the candidate	125
	3. Reading and explaining vernacular papers and conversation.	150

(i) Exercises under heads 1 (*a*) and 2 of subject I will be the same as those set to the Assistant Collectors in the Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

(ii) The examination in Maráthi shall be held by the Civil and Military Examination Committee and the examination in Sindhi by the Local Committee at Karáchi. The Civil and Military Examination Committee will meet on the first Monday in every month to conduct the examination in Maráthi. Should the first Monday of a month fall on one of the Gazetted holidays, the examination will be held on the following Monday or, if that is also a Gazetted holiday, on the next working day thereafter. The Local Committee at Karáchi will meet for examining candidates in Sindhi whenever directed by the Commissioner in Sind to do so.

(iii) A Cantonment Magistrate or Assistant Cantonment Magistrate serving in Poona or Belgaum will be required to qualify in Maráthi and the Cantonment Magistrate serving in Karáchi in Sindhi.

(iv) A candidate who obtains at least one-half of the marks in every subject and at least 60 per cent. of the total number of marks will be considered to have passed, unless the Examining Committee for special reported reasons see fit to rule otherwise.

(v) It is optional for a Cantonment Magistrate or an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate to appear for both Law (subjects I and II) and Language (subject III) at the same time or separately for either.

18. Any Military officer who has passed the Higher Standard Examination in Maráthi, if he is Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, Belgaum or Ahmednagar and in Sindhi, if he is Cantonment Magistrate of Karáchi, will not be required to pass the vernacular part of the further examination.

19. On transfer from Poona, Belgaum or Ahmednagar to Karáchi or *vice versa*, a Cantonment Magistrate or Assistant Cantonment Magistrate will be required to pass an examination in Sindhi or Maráthi of the nature described in Rule 17, unless he has previously passed that examination or the Higher Standard Examination in the language required. If he fail to do so within 18 months of his transfer he will be entitled to no increase of salary until he does pass.

20. A Civil officer whether covenanted or not, temporarily placed in charge of a Cantonment Magistracy which is a sole charge, in addition to his own duties, is entitled to an acting allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

PART II.

Cantonment Magistracies which are not sole charges.

1. The Cantonment Magistracies that will ordinarily be held by a Military officer doing Military duty are the following :—

Devlali.	Ahmedabad.
Hyderabad.	Bhuj.
Deesa.	Purandhar.
Jacobabad.	Santa Cruz.

An allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem is payable to Military officers for the charge of these Cantonment Magistracies except those of Bhuj, Purandhar and Santa Cruz. An allowance of Rs.50 per mensem is payable to the Cantonment Magistrate, Devlali.

2. No preliminary examination is required of Military officers holding these charges, but officers who have passed the preliminary examination described in Part I of these rules, will, where possible, be appointed to them.

3. The Cantonment Magistracy at Aden is held by an Assistant to the Resident.

4. The Cantonment Magistracy at Baroda is held by a Military officer appointed by the Government of India, who receives an additional allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem.

CHAPTER XVI.

Rules for the Examination of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Pay on arrival or appointment.

I. A Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, whether the appointment is made in England under rules issued by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, or in India, shall, from the date of his arrival in India, if he has been appointed in England, and from the date of his joining his appointment, if he has been appointed in India, be gazetted as a Third Grade Assistant Superintendent and draw pay at Rs. 300 per mensem. Probationary Assistant Superintendents appointed in England will ordinarily be attached at first to the Central Training School.

A Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police will ordinarily be attached at first to the Central Police Training School and will, during the period of instruction, receive an allowance in accordance with the orders of Government. After passing out from the Central Police Training School he will, before being confirmed, ordinarily be attached to a District Superintendent of Police for one year for practical training, receiving the pay and allowances of a Deputy Superintendent of Police of the lowest grade. He will also be required, immediately after passing out from the School, to undergo a medical examination and will not be confirmed unless certified to be in all respects physically fit for active service in the Police.

In the event of an officer not belonging to the subordinate grades of the Police Department being appointed to the post of Deputy Superintendents and posted direct to a district, he will be on probation until he has passed the examination in Law prescribed by Rule V. This examination should be passed within one year from the date of his appointment. If appointed to a district, the vernacular of which is not his mother tongue, he will be required to comply with the provisions of Rule XVII. His confirmation will be subject to the provisions of Rule II (*b*).

Conditions of confirmation.

II. No probationary Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police will be confirmed in a substantive appointment in the Police—

(*a*) unless and until he has satisfied the several tests prescribed in Rule V; provided that a Probationary Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police may be temporarily excused, on account of circumstances over which he has no control, from satisfying one or more of such tests before he is so confirmed; and

(*b*) unless the Governor in Council is satisfied both as to his general conduct during his term of probation, and as to his having given proof during that term of practical aptitude for police duties.

III. On being declared to have satisfied the conditions of Rule II, a Probationary Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police will be confirmed in the Department and will ordinarily be posted to a district.

"IV. (1) In the case of all officers who, under the foregoing rules, have to undergo a course of training at the Police Training School, officiating and substantive promotion to the grades of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police and officiating promotions of Assistant Superintendents of Police to the grades of Superintendents of Police will ordinarily be regulated by the order in which they pass the departmental tests prescribed in rule V. But Government reserve power to relax this rule by antedating the passing of an officer in any exceptional case (such, for instance, as unavoidable detention of the officer at the

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* Government Resolutions, Judicial Department, No. 2434, dated the 26th April 1909, No. 2456, dated 28th April 1910, and No. 2036, dated 14th March 1912.

fixed for the examination by some pressing emergency or by the express order of his superior officer) in which the literal application of the rule would work inequitably.

"Passing the Departmental tests, will not entitle to promotion any one whose conduct is not otherwise satisfactory. Substantive promotions of Assistant Superintendents of Police, appointed to the service after the 2nd June 1903, to the grade of Superintendent of Police will be made in the order of their appointment to the service.

"(2) The seniority between Deputy Superintendents of Police, promoted from the Inspector's rank or appointed under paragraph 3 of rule 1, and Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police who pass through the Central Police Training School, will be regulated according to the dates of ther appointment as Deputy Superintendent, whether probationary or substantive or *sub. pro tempore* or acting; provided that *sub. pro tempore* and acting incumbents are confirmed without reverting to their original substantive appointments. In the event of a Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police not passing the several tests prescribed in rule V within the period specified in rule XIII and being allowed an extension of period under rule XIV, he will lose his seniority in relation to the officers who are appointed after him but who pass the prescribed tests before he does."

Prescribed Tests.

V. (1) Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police will be required to satisfy the following tests:—

Tests.

(*a*) An examination in such one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency as may be prescribed by the Inspector-General of Police,

(*b*) Lower Standard Law Examination,

(*c*) Higher Standard Law Examination,

(*d*) Practical examination in Drill and Equitation,

provided that Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police who receive a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are able to ride well and perform journeys on horseback will not be further examined in equitation.

(2) Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police will be required to satisfy the following tests:—

(*a*) An examination in such one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency, not being his mother-tongue as may be prescribed by the Inspector-General of Police,

(*b*) Lower Standard Law Examination,

(*c*) Higher Standard Law Examination,

(*d*) Practical Examination in Drill and Equitation.

Time, Place, and Conduct of Examination.

VI. The Lower and Higher Standard Law Examinations—

Lower and Higher Standard Law Examinations.

(*a*) shall be held at the times and at the places fixed for the half yearly Departmental Examinations of Assistant Collectors, and

(*b*) shall be conducted by the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations.

VII. The aforesaid Committee shall—

Duties of Committee.

(i) set the papers,

(ii) estimate the merits of answers,

(iii) decide the success or failure of each candidate.

VIII. Examinations in Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese shall be conducted by the Civil and Military Examination Committee at Bombay and examinations in Sindhi and Arabic by the Local Committee at Karáchi and Aden respectively. The Civil and Military Examination Committee will meet on the first Monday in every month to conduct examinations in Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese. Should the first Monday of a month fall on one of the gazetted holidays the examination will be held on the following Monday, or, if that is also a gazetted holiday, on the next working day thereafter.

Examinations in Drill and Equitation.

IX. The practical examinations in Drill and Equitation of Assistant Superintendents shall be conducted and certificates of proficiency shall be given to qualified candidates by such Military Officers as the General Officer Commanding Poona Brigade may, by a general or special order from time to time, direct, while those of Deputy Superintendents of Police shall be conducted and certificates of proficiency shall be given to qualified candidates by the Principal, Central Police Training School. The examinations will ordinarily be held at Poona. Arrangements for the examinations will be made by the Principal of the Training School subject to the orders of the Inspector-General of Police. Any Probationary Assistant Superintendent who, on completing his course at the Training School, may have failed to pass in Drill or Equitation, will be required to go through a course with a regiment.

Nature of Examinations.

X. The examination in the vernacular shall be of the same nature and difficulty as that which Assistant Collectors are required to pass, and the subjects and marks shall be as follows :—

		Marks.
1.	Translation from English	100
2.	Translation into English of a vernacular passage and writing a summary in English of vernacular papers read out to the candidate	100
3.	Reading and explaining Native papers, and conversation (in cases of local examination according to report of Local Committee)	150

Note 1.—A candidate who obtains 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examinaiton, and a candidate who obtains at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examination with credit.

Note 2.—The papers for translation from English and into English will be of a general literary character, while the *vivâ voce* examination will be devoted to subjects more immediately connected with the Department in which the candidate is serving. The test in the vernacular examinations will be comprehensive and strict as regards conversation and the reading and explanation of vernacular papers.

Note 3.—To preserve uniformity of standard in the examinations held by the Civil and Military Examination Committee and those held by the Local Committees at Karáchi and Aden, the papers for translation into Sindhi will be set by the Civil and Military Examination Committee and marked by the Local Committee at Karáchi, and the written exercises for candidates in Arabic at Aden will be set and marked by the Civil and Military Examination Committee. In both cases the *vivâ voce* examination will be conducted and the marks assessed first by the Local Committees.

Lower Standard Law Examination.

XI. The Lower Standard Law Examination shall be as follows :—

(*a*) Two papers of questions shall be set.

(*b*) They must be answered without the aid of books.

(*c*) The maximum number of marks obtainable on each paper shall be 150.

(*d*) To pass, a candidate must obtain, on the two papers combined, a total of not less than 180 marks.

(*e*) The questions shall be on the following Laws :—

1. In the first paper—

(i) The Indian Penal Code and amending Acts.

(ii) Chapters II, VII, IX and X of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and amending Acts.

2. In the second paper—

(i) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and amending Acts.

(ii) The Bombay Village Police Act, VIII of 1867.

(iii) The Bombay District Police Act, VII of 1867, Sections 33 and 34.

(iv) The Bombay District Police Act, IV of 1890.

(*f*) The time allotted for each paper will be three hours.

XII The Higher Standard Law Examination shall be as follows :—

Higher Standard Law Examination.

(*a*) Two papers of questions shall be set.

(*b*) They must be answered without the aid of books, but, at the examination in the second paper, the candidate may have the use of a manuscript note-book prepared by himself, in his own handwriting, containing abstracts of the principal provisions of the Acts.

(*c*) The maximum number of marks obtainable on each paper shall be 150.

(*d*) To pass, a candidate must obtain, on the two papers combined, a total of not less than 180 marks.

(*e*) The questions shall be such as to test the candidate's practical knowledge of the following Laws :—

In the first paper—

(i) The Indian Penal Code and the amending Acts.

(ii) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and amending Acts.

In the second paper—

(i) The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872, and amending Acts.

(ii) The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XV of 1903.

(iii) The Criminal Tribes Act, as amended by Act VII of 1876 and Act XII of 1876.

(iv) The European Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874.

(v) The Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, as amended by Act XI of 1882.

(vi) The Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891.

(vii) Act XXXVI of 1858 (an Act relating to Lunatic Asylum) as amended by Act XVIII of 1886.

(viii) Chapters I, VI, VIII, IX and X of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(ix) Sections 20, 27 (2), and 37 (1) and (2) of Regulation XII of 1827, as amended by Bombay Act III of 1886.

(x) Indian Poisons Act (I of 1904).

(xi) The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, IV of 1887, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890.

(xii) The Bombay District Police Act, 1890.

(xiii) The Bombay Village Police Act, VIII of 1867, and Sections 33 and 34 of Bombay Act VII of 1867.

(*f*) The time allotted for each paper will be three hours.

Periods within which, and circumstances in which, examinations must be passed and the consequences of failure.

XIII. A Probationary Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police who does not qualify by passing the prescribed tests within two years, or at the first examination held after two years from the date of his arrival in India, if he has been appointed in England, or from the date of his appointment, if he has been appointed in India, will be liable to be removed from his appointment.

Period within which prescribed tests, except in Drill and Equitation, must ordinarily be satisfied.

XIV. If he be favourably reported on by the Inspector-General of Police, and if the Examination Committee certifies that he has given evidence of reasonable diligence, Government may allow an additional year (but not more).

Extension of period when permissible.

XV. Government reserve to themselves the power to exempt any Police officer from any examination or test when satisfied that his proficiency has been proved by substantially equivalent or superior tests in some other branch of the public service.

Exemption from prescribed test.

XVI. If an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent or Superintendent of less than fifteen years' standing is transferred to a district in the vernacular of which he has not passed he shall (unless, in the case of a Deputy Superintendent, that vernacular be his mother-tongue) be required to pass within one year of his transfer, or at the examination next following the completion of one year from his transfer, an examination in the vernacular of the new district. Omisison or failure to pass as herein provided will subject the officer to a deduction of 10 per cent. from his salary from the first day of the month following that in which the first examination is held after the completion of the period within which he should pass, to the last day of the month preceding that in which he eventually passes or is exempted from the liability to pass by transfer or otherwise.

Police officers of less than fifteen years' service required to pass in the vernacular of their district.

XVII. For the purposes of these rules the following languages shall be deemed to be the vernaculars of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency :—

"Vernaculars" defined.

Upper Sindh Frontier	Sindhi.
Hyderabad	
Thar and Párkar	
Karáchi	
Sukkur	
Lárkána	
N. W. Railway (Sindh section)	
Ahmedabad	Gujaráti.
Broach	
Kaira	
Panch Mahâls	
Surat	
B. B. & C. I. Railway	
Káthiáwár	
Belgaum	Kánarese.
Dhárwár	
Kánara	
Bijápur	
Madras and S. M. Railway	
Districts other than the above and the G. I. P. Railway line	Maráthi.

XVII. A European officer of Police, not below the grade of Assistant Superintendent, who after passing by the Departmental Higher Standard any two of the languages noted in the margin, passes by the same standard (whether compulsorily or not) a third or fourth of such languages, shall be entitled to a grant of Rs. 500

Hindustani.
Maráthi.
Gujaráti.
Kánarese.
Sindhi.

in respect of such language, provided that if he passes in the language compulsorily he shall be entitled to the grant only if he passes within the time fixed for his passing by the rules (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4052, dated 24th July 1903).

A Police officer not knowing the language of his district liable to be moved for one who does know it.

XIX. Officers of more than fifteen years' service, who do not know the vernacular of the district to which the exigencies of the service compel Government at any time to post them, will be liable to be replaced by officers who are acquainted with that vernacular.

Special cases.

XX. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above rules Government reserve to themselves the power to treat special cases in such manner as shall appear just and reasonable.

CHAPTER XVII.

**Rules for the examination of officers of the Indian Educational Service.*

1. All officers of the Indian Educational Service will be required to pass an examination in at least one of the vernaculars of the Presidency within two years of their joining the service. Exemption from examination or extension of the period of preparation allowed will only be permitted for special reasons and on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction. Ordinarily the vernacular offered should be that of the Division in which the officer is stationed. With the approval of the Director of Public Instruction candidates may be allowed to offer Urdu in the place of such a vernacular.

II. The standard for the examination will be the Higher Standard applicable to Military Officers. The examination will be conducted by the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

III. An officer who fails to pass the examination on the first occasion may again present himself before the Committee, but if he fails to pass within the prescribed time, he is liable to be discharged from the service of Government.

IV. The obligatory examination is a pass examination only. No rewards or certificates will be given.

CHAPTER XVIII.

† Rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among officers of the Indian Educational Service.

I.—The languages recognised, the standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows :—

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* Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 730, dated 25th April 1905.

NOTE.—An officer will not be entitled to travelling allowance for attending the examination unless the Civil and Military Examination Committee shall certify that his proficiency was such as to entitle him to the allowance. [Certificates for travelling allowance should not be granted to candidates who obtain less than a half of the minimum number of marks required to pass.]

† Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 390, dated 12th July 1906 and republished by Government Notification, Educational Department, No. 1378, dated the 25th July 1906 and Government of India, Department of Education, Notification No. 108, dated 24th March 1911, republished by Government Notification, Educational Department, No. 606, dated 28th March 1911.

NOTE.—European Ladies (including Statutory Natives) employed as Mistresses or Head Mistresses in Government normal schools, the Mistresses in the High School for Native Girls at Poona (if they are Government servants) and the Lady Principals and Mistresses of the Female Training Colleges at Ahmedabad and Poona will be eligible for a reward of Rs. 500 for passing the Higher Standard Exmaination in a first vernacular language. They will also be eligible for a similar reward for passing in a second language which may be either a classical language or a vernacular.

	Languages.	Donation.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
High Proficiency ...	Maráthi	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Gujaráti		
	Kánarese		
	Sindhi ...		
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour ...	Maráthi	2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Gujaráti		
	Kánarese		
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit		

II.—Subject to the conditions—

(*a*) that a professor of any language cannot obtain a reward in that language,

(*b*) that no officer will be permitted to receive rewards for passing by a given standard in more than two vernacular and two classical languages,

any officer of the Indian Educational Service may present himself for examination in any language recognized by Rule 1 in respect of the province in which he is serving.

III.—No officer will ordinarily be permitted to present himself for examination more than twice in any one language, but on the special recommendation of the examiners a candidate may be allowed to attend a third examination.

Officers who are natives of India shall not be eligible for rewards for passing the examination in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated. The local Government will determine in each case what languages come within this definition.

IV.—No officer will be permitted to present himself for the high proficiency or honour examinations in any language after the expiration of seven and twelve years respectively counted from the date of his first appointment to the Indian Educational Service. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause.

V.—Examination will be held on the first Monday in the Months of January, April, July and October of each year by the Board of Examiners at Calcutta and by the Civil and Military Examination Committee at Bombay, and half-yearly in the months of January and July of each year by the Board of Examiners at Madras. Examinations both in Burmese and in Pali will be conducted in Rangoon. Officers desirous of attending examinations should apply for leave to do so to the Director of Public Instruction at least three months before the date of the examination, and that officer will certify as to their eligibility under Rule IV.

VI.—The subjects for the high proficiency and honour examinations and the text-books will be those prescribed in the rules for the examinations of junior civil servants. The regulations and lists of text-books prescribed for the examination may be obtained upon application to the Director of Public Instruction.

VII.—Successful candidates for the degree of honour will be arranged in two divisions according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division, 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 60 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division, 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 45 per cent. in each paper. The reward and diploma will be granted only to those passing in the first division, and their names only be published in *Bombay Gazette*. Those passing in the second division will be deemed to have passed for the purposes of leave and travelling allowance rules, but they will not be allowed the benefit of those rules on a second occasion, should they elect to compete again for the reward of a degree of honour.

CHAPTER XIX.

Rules relating to the Grant of Rewards to Candidates who appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee and pass examinations in the Vernacular Languages.

(These rules are in addition to, and do not affect, those given in Chapter I, Section IL)

1. In accordance with para. 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Public), No. 35137, dated 4th May 1874 (republished at pages 431 and 432 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 21st idem), officers engaged in the Administration of Sind will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000 for passing in Beluchi, Persian or Pashtu, as optional languages.

Note.—This para. has been modified with regard to Persian, and it has been ruled that an officer who passes the examination in Persian by the Higher Standard and receives the reward of Rs. 500 under the rule sanctioned in Government of India's Resolution, Home Department, No. 18, dated the 2nd March 1882, embodied in Bombay Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1032, dated 21st March 1882, should, on passing the optional examination in that language prescribed for officers engaged in the administration of Sind, receive only the difference between this amount and the full amount, *viz.*, Rs. 1,000, admissible for the optional test. (Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 16, dated 22nd February 1884, embodied in Bombay Government, General Department, Resolution No. 791, dated 6th March 1884.)

2. Officers of the Political Department including Military officers in permanent Political employ in the Bombay Presidency are eligible for a reward for passing an examination in a third compulsory language under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 35-1307 (Public), dated 4th May 1874. Arabic is a compulsory language for officers serving in the Political Department in the Bombay Presidency within the meaning of the Resolution of the Government of India (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10075, dated 24th October 1906).

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